

COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

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ANNUAL REPORTS

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY

CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTIES

AND

THE BURGHS OF

ABERNETHY, ABERFELDY, ALYTH, AUCHTERARDER

BLAIRGOWRIE AND RATTRAY, CALLANDER,

COUPAR ANGUS, CRIEFF, DOUNE, DUNBLANE,

KINROSS and PITLOCHRY

FOR THE YEAR

1962

COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1962

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INTRODUCTION

This Report follows the usual pattern giving an account of the main features of the work of the County Health Department which includes Welfare, Children and Sanitary Departments during the year 1962.

Reports are included covering the non-transferred functions in Perth County, Kinross County and each of the twelve small Burghs.

During the year some progress was made in the implementation of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960. Arrangements were made for all District Nurses to attend a series of six Lecture/Demonstrations given by the Staffs of the Murray Royal and Murthly Hospitals, the first Course of Lectures having been successfully completed towards the end of the year.

Approval was given for the appointment to the Welfare Department of a general purpose Social Worker who will be largely concerned with the supervision of the mentally disordered in the community.

The calls made upon the Mental Health Officers, formerly Authorised Officers, in connection with admissions to hospital have been considerably reduced in number since the revised procedure for compulsory admission came into operation on 1st June, 1962. It is anticipated that this will be a continuing trend, informal admission being arranged whenever possible.

The Death Rate for the combined County was 11.4, the highest Death Rate in this County for over ten years but comparing favourably with that for the whole of Scotland (12.2). 73% of deaths occurred at 65 years of age and above, compared with 70.3% in each of the two preceding years. Cardio-vascular disease and cancer were again the main causes of death. There were 190 deaths from coronary thrombosis compared with 214 last year. At all ages over 35 years coronary thrombosis killed more males than females and almost twice as many under 65 years of age. The reason for this variation in incidence according to sex is obscure though it is the subject of continued research and speculation.

In 1962, 37 children died under the age of one year giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 26.3 per thousand births compared with 18.4 last year. This is just below the average for Scotland (26.5). Only three of these deaths were theoretically preventable - two cases of pneumonia and one accident. 24 of the infant deaths occurred in the first four weeks of life and the usual causes were prematurity, congenital debility and congenital malformations. Deaths from congenital malformations are not generally classified as preventable but it is becoming increasingly apparent that some are and more might be prevented by careful attention to the health of expectant mothers, particularly in the first three months of pregnancy. It has been convincingly and tragically shown that the foetus, particularly in its early months is prone to damage by the virus of German Measles and by the drug Thalidomide. These discoveries have led to an increased search for other possible infective or toxic agents which might contribute towards neo-natal mortality and morbidity, for despite advances in medical treatment, improved social conditions and a higher standard of living, the number of deaths within the first four weeks of life somewhat surprisingly shows no sustained improvement while at all other ages improvements have been dramatic. It is perhaps merciful that the unfit should not survive but research into the cause of the unfitness should, in time, reduce this early wastage of life. Avoidance of exposure of expectant mothers to the causative agents might become a practicable objective when these agents are more fully known but already some congenital malformations must be regarded as preventable.

In this area one deformed child was born to a mother who had been given Thalidomide but the child did not survive.

During the year permission was granted for all midwives in the area to be supplied with blood pressure apparatus, a measure which might contribute towards the reduction in infant and maternal mortality and morbidity.

The number of new confirmed cases of respiratory tuberculosis was 27 compared with 45 last year and an annual average number of 55 in the decade 1951/60. Only 40 cases of tuberculosis required in-patient treatment in

hospital during the year compared with an average of 110 in 1951-60. There were, however, nine deaths from respiratory tuberculosis during the year compared with four in 1961 and two in 1960 and this year's figure is above the average for the decade 1951-60. The number of confirmed cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis has increased steadily during each of the past four years from nine to fifteen though this is well below the average incidence of 23 in the decade 1951-60.

The tuberculosis picture, while, not gloomy, is not altogether rosy and will have to be watched to ensure that the ground gained is held and further advance made. Any let up in vigilance at this stage may well prove disastrous.

Cancer of the lung caused 42 deaths compared with 32 last year. 5/6ths of the deaths occurred in males, one of whom was under 45 years of age at the time of death. It is unfortunate that the advertisements of cigarette manufacturers should be deliberately designed to attract youngsters to form a habit which health educators are anxious to break.

In the early part of the year additional work was caused by the outbreak of smallpox in England and Wales. Long-distance lorry drivers and others travelling south presented themselves for vaccination at the clinic and family doctors were inundated with requests for vaccination. The speed of air travel from countries where smallpox is endemic enhances the danger of spread and makes it imperative that all children should be protected by primary vaccination preferably in the second year of life. Of the children examined at school during the session ending July, 1962, 82% had been vaccinated against smallpox. A considerable number of children are, therefore, not protected and I would remind parents of their responsibilities to their children and urge the defaulters to rectify this omission.

During the summer an outbreak of poliomyelitis in Dundee greatly increased the adult demand for vaccination in this area and the new oral vaccination introduced in March, 1962, was welcomed by all. There were three cases of poliomyelitis within the County and it is noteworthy that in no case had a course of vaccination been completed. Routine protection against

poliomyelitis is available to all up to forty years of age and to other groups particularly prone to exposure and it is unfortunate that greater routine use is not made of the facilities provided so as to avoid the disruption caused at surgeries by panic demand for vaccination during an outbreak.

There was no case of diphtheria during the year.

There was one maternal death the first in four years.

Reference is made in the Welfare Section of the Report to the increasing number of old people in the population and to the services being provided by a variety of statutory, voluntary and private agencies for their welfare. Despite these combined efforts a waiting list for admission to residential accommodation is reported particularly of frail ambulant persons who fall between two stools being neither sick enough for a hospital bed nor fit enough to qualify for Part III accommodation where staffing limitations do not allow of sufficient supervision and stairs present a hazard to life and limb. This problem is likely to grow and consideration will soon have to be given to the provision of a purpose built Home to meet the need.

In March, 1962, Mrs. Aitken Matron of the Local Authority's Children's Home retired after sixteen years devoted service to the many children who came into her care. She has been succeeded by Miss Christine Fraser who by her enthusiasm and love of children is proving a worthy successor.

The Children's Officer in his Report stresses the desirability of placing long term deprived children in foster homes rather than in an institution so that their environment may be as close as possible to that of the ordinary household. He appeals to those willing to undertake this type of work to come forward and offer their services.

Finally, I take this opportunity again of thanking the Convenor and members of the Health and Welfare Committee and of the Children Committee for their interest and encouragement during the year and also express my sincere thanks to colleagues in this and other Departments for their loyalty and co-operation.

A S. CALDWELL

County Medical Officer.

County Health Department,
Perth: 23rd August, 1963.

VITAL STATISTICS

1. General. The principal vital statistics for the year 1962 are shown below. The rates are after correction for transfers, and in the case of deaths, the rates after correction for age and sex are shown in brackets.

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1962.

	Perth County	Kinross County	Combined County
(a) Population	83,501	6,579	90,080
(b) Total Births	1,301	108	1,409
Birth Rates	15.6	16.4	15.6
(c) Total Deaths	1,195	107	1,302
Death Rates	14.3 (11.1)	16.3 (14.2)	14.5 (11.4)
(d) Infant Mortality Rate	26	28.	26

2. Population. The estimated population for the Combined County shows a decrease of 285. The 1961 Census figure was 92,523, compared with 95,024 in 1951.

3. Births. The birth rate per thousand population for the Combined County was 15.6. The figures for previous years were 1961 15.6; 1960 16.3; 1959 15.6; 1958 16.5; 1957 16.3; The figure for Scotland was 20.1 compared to 19.5 last year.

As is usual, the figure for the Burghs is slightly higher than that for the Landward area. Burgh 16.3; Landward 15.4.

The figures for illegitimate births during the year were: Perth County 6% Kinross County 6% Combined County 6% the figure for the Combined County being 4.7% last year. The figure for Scotland was 4.8%.

The still birth rate (per thousand births including still births) was 16 compared to 17 last year. The figure for Scotland was 19.9 compared to 21 last year.

4. Deaths. The death rate for the Combined County was 11.4, compared to 11.2 for 1961, 11.0 for 1960, 10.6 for 1959, 10.2 for 1958, and 10.1 for 1957. The figure for Scotland was 12.2.

Of the 1302 deaths during 1962 951 persons attained the age of 65 and upwards, giving a **Senile death rate** of 73.0, compared to 70.3 for 1961, 70.3 for 1960, 75.2 for 1959 and 74.5 for 1958. 633 persons attained the age of 75 years and upwards (48.6% of the total deaths) and 196 persons attained the age of 85 years and upwards (15.0% of the total deaths).

Of the 951 persons who attained the age of 65 and upwards, 432 (45.4) were males and 519 (54.6%) were females. The figure for later ages were: 75 years and upwards, males 274 (43.3%), females 359 (56.7%); and 85 years and upwards, males 77 (39.3%), females 119 (60.7%).

Heart Disease Heart disease caused 475 deaths, giving a rate of 5.3 per thousand population. This compared with 5.5 for 1961, 4.9 for 1960, and 5.3 for 1959. 367 (77.3%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards.

Coronary thrombosis is included in the cause of death in 190 (40%) of the cases, males 119 females 71. The age distribution of these deaths is shown below.

DEATHS FROM CORONARY THROMBOSIS, 196

	35	45	55	65	75	75+	Totals
Males		3	6	30	40	40	119
Females		1	3	16	24	27	71
		4	9	46	64	67	190

Cancer Cancer and other malignant conditions caused 236 deaths giving a death rate of 2.6 per thousand, compared to 2.4 for last year. 145 (61%) occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 130 (61%) last year.

42 of these deaths were due to cancer of the lung, 18% of the total cancer deaths, compared to 32 (15% of total cancer deaths) last year. Of the lung cancer deaths this year, 35 (28% of male cancer deaths) were males and 7 (6% of female cancer deaths) were females. The age distribution of these deaths is shown below:

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE LUNG, 1962

	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total
Males	-	1	1	11	11	11	35
Females	-	-	-	2	3	2	7
		1	1	13	14	13	42

Cerebral Haemorrhage Cerebral haemorrhage accounted for 234 deaths giving a death rate of 2.6, compared to 2.3 for last year. 207 (88%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 184 (87%) last year.

Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis caused 9 deaths, giving a rate of 0.10 per thousand of the population, the rates for previous years being 0.05 for 1958, 0.07 for 1959 and 0.02 for 1960 and 0.04 for 1961 the corresponding figures for Scotland being 0.13, 0.10, 0.07, 0.02 and 0.08 for the years 1958-62 respectively.

All the deaths were due to respiratory tuberculosis. The figures for Scotland were respiratory 0.06, non-respiratory 0.01.

Respiratory Disease (excluding pulmonary tuberculosis) accounted for 78 deaths giving a death rate of 0.87 per thousand population compared to 0.77 for 1961. Bronchitis caused 36 deaths, of which 24

occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, pneumonia caused 36 deaths, of which one occurred at the age of less than one year, and other respiratory diseases caused 6 deaths.

Violent Deaths numbered 59, of which 7 were due to suicide, 19 to road accidents and 33 to other forms of violence, of which 21 were due to accidents in the home.

Maternal Mortality There was one death from causes related to pregnancy the first for four years.

Infant Mortality There were 37 deaths at ages less than one year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 26.3 per thousand births, compared to 18.4 last year. The average for the area for the past 5 years is 23. The figure for Scotland is 26.5 compared with the record low of 25.8 in 1961. 24 of the infant deaths during 1962 occurred at ages less than four weeks, giving a neonatal death rate of 17 per thousand live births.

Of the 37 deaths during the year, only three fell into the theoretically preventable group (pneumonia 2 accident 1). The other 34 deaths were due to the group of causes which includes congenital debility, prematurity and malformations, compared to 23 from these causes in 1961.

There were 23 stillbirths, giving a stillbirth rate of 16 per thousand total births, including stillbirths. The figure for last year was 17.1.

MEDICAL AND NURSING SERVICES

The general arrangements have remained unchanged.

Further progress was made with plans for the provision of new houses or improvements to existing houses for District Nurses and the following list shows the stage reached in these projects:

Killin	New nurse's clinic completed
Almondbank	New house and clinic under construction
Aberfoyle	New house and clinic under construction
Auchterarder	New house and clinic under construction
Fowlis Wester	Plans prepared for new house and clinic
Alyth	New house and clinic under construction
Auchtergaven	No further progress
Stanley	No further progress.

At Glenlyon it has been impossible to find a site suitable for the erection of a new house, but as the school at Invervar has been closed, the Health and Welfare Committee have acquired the schoolhouse for the District Nurse. This is at present being redecorated and should be ready for occupation very soon.

There is still an acute shortage of district nurses throughout Scotland, a position which appears unlikely to improve in the near future. We have been reasonably successful in finding replacements for nurses who have retired or left the district, but have been unable to find a permanent nurse for Glenlyon. It is hoped that when the new house is ready it will be possible to attract a suitable candidate to this district. Our greatest difficulty, however, has been in finding relief nurses to help out during holiday periods or in the case of illness. For some years now we have been dependent mainly on retired nurses who were willing to return for two or three weeks and who have given valued service in this capacity. However, some of them are now finding relief work too much for them and we are having to depend more and more on the existing staff co-operating by undertaking extra duties during holiday periods etc. We are very grateful for this co-operation

but it is hoped that it will be possible to appoint a permanent relief nurse in the near future.

During the year Miss McNab, who had been a District Nurse in the County for thirty-eight years - thirty-three of them in Crieff, retired from her post. Miss McNab was a firm favourite with her patients and was highly respected in Crieff and it is hoped that she will enjoy a long and happy retirement.

Our thanks are due to the District Nursing Associations for their continued interest in the Service and for their gifts which aid materially the welfare of patients and nurses.

The information given below is in the form called for by the Scottish Home and Health Department. All the Nursing Services are carried out by the District Nurses and the District figures are tabulated at the end of this Report.

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children

(a) **Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.** No clinics are held in the County, but County patients attend the clinics run by Perth Royal Infirmary and Stirling Royal Infirmary, in these cities in conjunction with the Local Health Authorities. During 1961, 512 cases from the Joint County received ante-natal care at the Perth Clinic, making 2,557 attendances, and 75 cases attended for post-natal care. Figures for Stirling are not available.

(b) **Child Welfare Clinics.** All the child welfare work in the County is carried out by the District Nurses as Health Visitors, but during 1961, 8 County children from neighbouring districts made 44 attendances at Perth City Clinics.

(c) **Dental Care.** The Council do not provide dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers, or pre-school children, but the District Nurses continue to do all they can to encourage expectant and nursing

mothers to attend a private dentist, and at their child welfare visits, stress the need to take young children regularly to the dentist. According to reports by the District Nurses, it would appear that the majority of expectant and nursing mothers do in fact attend the dentist regularly at this time.

(d) **Mother and Baby Homes.** None are provided.

(e) **Day Nurseries.** None are provided.

(f) **Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes.** No Homes are provided by the Authority for this group, but all babies requiring residential accommodation are admitted to Pitversie Nursery, Abernethy, and during the year 63 babies were accommodated there.

(g) **Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.** During the year one registration in respect of a morning nursery at Crieff to take a maximum of twelve children between the ages of 3 and 5 and one registration in respect of a morning nursery in Dunblane to take a maximum of 20 children between the ages of 3 and 5. were in force.

(h) **Family Planning.** Advice is available to County cases at the Mothers' Welfare Clinic, Perth, and the Stirling Family Planning Clinic, both run by voluntary agencies with small grants from the County Council. During the year 1962, 185 old cases and 59 new cases made 244 attendances at the Perth Clinic, and 17 old cases and 19 new cases made 52 attendances at the Stirling Clinic.

(i) **Melville House.** This organisation is largely supported by local authorities and during the year 13 cases (2 maternity, 6 family and 5 adoption) were dealt with.

(j) **Marriage Guidance.** During 1962 The Marriage Guidance Council continued to hold a weekly Clinic at the Child Welfare Centre, 80 South

Street, Perth. The cases brought before the counsellors were almost invariably complicated and those seeking their advice ranged from recently married couples to one couple who had seen their silver wedding. The number of cases arising within the County was five, the same as last year.

Nationally greater stress is now being laid on the educational side of the movement and one counsellor has qualified as a group leader. It is hoped that youth groups, those engaged to be married and others will make use of her services.

(k) **Prevention of Break up of Families** No new measures were introduced during the year.

(l) **Welfare Foods** The joint arrangement with Perth City with a central welfare foods department located at the Office of the City Medical Officer of Health has continued to work satisfactorily. Local distribution in the County is almost entirely in the hands of the District Nurses, and a lot of their time is still being taken up in both the distribution and particularly in the complicated recording system with the continued use of stamped tokens, but it is expected that a change will be made in this system in the near future.

Some indication of the extent of the work involved in distribution can be gained from the figures of sales of welfare foods. During the year ending 31/3/63, the County centres issued 23,528 tins of National Dried Milk, 1,686 bottles of cod liver oil, 1,125 packets of vitamin tablets and 14,786 bottles of orange juice.

The uptake of Welfare Foods with the exception of National Dried Milk, continued to fall during the year as a result of the increased charges instituted in June 1961.

The position is being watched to ensure that children are not being denied Vitamin Supplements and the indications are that proprietary substitutes are being purchased through normal trade channels.

2. Midwifery Service

566 births occurred in the area during the year, of which 559 were live births and 7 stillbirths. Of the 566 births, 227 took place in institutions and 339 at home. 337 of the home confinements were attended by the District Nurses and 2 by private practising midwives. In 215 of these cases a doctor had been engaged and was present at the confinement; in 120 cases a doctor had been engaged, but was not present at the confinement; and in two cases a doctor had not been engaged.

All the District Nurses are trained in the administration of gas and air analgesia and apparatus is available in every district. During the year gas and air analgesia was administered in 172 cases and pethidine in 176 cases.

Trilene is not available, but the Council have agreed that as gas and air machines become obsolete, they will be replaced by trilene apparatus and allocated to District Nurses who have been trained in its use whilst in hospital.

3. Health Visiting

A total of 36,671 visits were paid by the District Nurses as Health Visitors. Of these, 3,982 were paid to 1,089 expectant mothers, 12,525 visits were paid to 2,888 children under one year of age, 14,872 visits were paid to 5,775 children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 4,243 visits were paid for advisory purposes to 472 persons suffering from tuberculosis; and 1,049 visits were paid to 659 miscellaneous cases. Nurses' efforts in the field of Health Education are described later in this Report.

4. Home Nursing

A total of 76,519 home nursing visits were made by the District Nurses during the year to a total of 4,220 persons. An increasing number of visits were made to give injections of various sorts, chiefly

antibiotics, but of the total visits, 51,064 were paid to a total of 1,958 elderly persons over the age of sixty-five. No special arrangements are made for nursing sick children, which is undertaken as part of the general arrangements for home nursing.

All these nursing visits made to old people must have helped considerably to relieve the pressure on hospital beds, but it is not possible to give figures of the number of cases in which home care was provided for patients who might otherwise have had to be admitted to hospital. It is perhaps significant, however, that 91% of the cases given home help during the year were aged 65 and over, compared to 90% last year, and that 388 of the 951 deaths during the year of persons aged 65 and over (41%) occurred at home, compared to 47% last year.

5. Domestic Help

This service continues to play an important part in the efforts made to enable many old people to continue living in their own homes in familiar surroundings, who would otherwise require admission to an Eventide Home or Hospital. It also permits of the earlier discharge home of old people from hospital, thereby giving an increased turnover of hospital beds.

During the year 73 part-time domestic helps were employed under the Domestic Help Scheme, and 146 households were assisted, made up as follows - home confinements 1, tuberculosis 6, old persons no longer able to manage alone 133 and miscellaneous 6.

6. Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination against Smallpox The number of successful vaccinations notified during the year was 2,671, and in addition, 1,252 were successfully revaccinated. This is a considerable increase on last year when 912 successful primary vaccinations were carried out, but is due partly to the outbreak of smallpox in England early in the year and partly to the increasing numbers of holidaying in countries where recent smallpox

vaccination is necessary before entry. Information abstracted from the Child Welfare Records shows that at 31/12/61, 57% of children aged 0/12 months had been vaccinated, and of children aged 1 to 5 years, 92% had been vaccinated. Records of school medical examinations show that 82% of all children examined during the year ending 31/7/62 had been vaccinated (entrants 86%, 1952 group 85%, 1948 group 73%, 1945 group 92%)

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

During the year 823 children were notified as having been immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, using the combined prophylactic, which was the only one issued by the County Health Department during the year. In addition 1,481 children of school age received a boosting dose, of diphtheria/tetanus prophylactic.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis. The programme of poliomyelitis vaccination continued during the year 1962 with one important change. In the Spring, the Scottish Home and Health Department introduced the use of Sabin vaccine which is given orally in three doses at monthly intervals. This innovation greatly simplified the administration of the scheme, and was warmly welcomed by doctors and patients.

The following table shows the number vaccinated during the year:

	No. vaccinated with 2 injections of Salk vaccine	No. given 3 doses of Sabin vaccine
Born 1962	1	97
Born 1961	185	692
Born 1943-60	281	1,080
Born 1933-42	86	1,108
Others	177	4,474

For pre-school children and adults, three doses of Sabin vaccine or three injections of Salk vaccine are considered to give adequate protection,

but school children receive a booster dose. At the end of 1962, 38,305 persons in the County were considered to be adequately protected, this figure including 94% of the pre school children in the area.

While 38,305 people have completed courses of vaccination, in addition a very large number received one or two doses of oral vaccine during the poliomyelitis outbreak in Dundee and when the immediate scare was over, failed to report for completion of their courses. This is particularly unfortunate as, apart from the waste of time and money in arranging appointments for completion of their course in the event of another scare, these people will not be protected and will have to start the course of vaccination all over again, and again may not complete the course, so that we are faced with the position that despite all our efforts, they will never be protected.

Until 1962, poliomyelitis vaccination had been carried out almost entirely by the staff of the County Health Department, but with the introduction of oral vaccine and relaxation of restrictions in posting vaccine, the General Practitioners started taking part in the vaccination programme. With the outbreak of poliomyelitis in Dundee, however, and the big demand by the general public for vaccination, the General Practitioners played a large part in coping with the demand, and during the Summer and Autumn 2 761 persons completed the vaccination course by their own doctors. With such a large proportion of children and young people now fully protected, it is anticipated that a change of policy will soon be adopted whereby General Practitioners will undertake vaccination of pre school children and adults, the Health Department staff undertaking administration of booster doses to school children.

Propaganda The excellent response to smallpox vaccination and diphtheria/whooping cough immunisation in this area is very largely due to the efforts of the District Nurses in co-operation with the family doctors. Figures are abstracted and summarised results, detailed for each district, are issued both to District Nurses and the family doctors in the area. As a result over the last few years the variations

between districts have been levelled up very considerably. No other forms of propaganda are employed for these schemes.

In the case of poliomyelitis vaccination, in addition to propaganda by the District Nurses, the Head Teachers have also helped very considerably by urging parents to complete the registration forms and propaganda has also been obtained through Press advertisement and posters displayed in Post Offices, places of employment, etc.

General. In this area virtually all the vaccinations against smallpox are carried out by the general practitioners. Similarly all the primary immunisations against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus are carried out by the general practitioners, but with few exceptions all the reinforcing doses are given by the County Medical staff at school inspections.

7. Prevention of Illness, Care and Aftercare

(a) **Tuberculosis.** In this area we are very fortunate in that the Hospital and Local Authority services are very closely integrated, working virtually as a unified team, and we are now seeing definite results of all the work done in previous years. Much of the immediate preventive work, e.g. examination of contacts, is done by the Area Chest Physician on behalf of the County Council, but the Council staff operate directly a scheme for the tuberculin testing and where necessary the B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers, and details of these are given in Appendix III.

TUBERCULOSIS

	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	Average 1941/45	Average 1946-50	Average 1951-55	Average 1956-60	1960	1961	1962
New confirmed cases:									
Resp.	53	54	58	75	66	44	33	45	27
Non-resp.	54	57	53	27	22	25	11	12	15
Cases on list at 31st Dec:									
Resp.	145	164	166	255	400	475	467	393	389
Non-resp.	163	222	203	161	120	107	92	82	85
No. of cases receiving Inst. Tr.	115	119	139	123	136*	85*	47*	69*	40*
Deaths:									
Resp.	32	26	29	26	10	5	2	4	9
Non-resp.	14	11	15	5	2	1	-	-	-

* Respiratory cases only

The number of new respiratory cases this year shows a decrease of 18 over last year's figure. There were 389 respiratory cases on the list at 31/12/62 as against 393 in 1961. 40 cases received hospital care, compared to 69 last year and there was no delay in admission. There were 9 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, compared to 4 last year. There were 15 new non-respiratory cases, compared to 12 last year.

213 contacts of respiratory cases were examined for the first time, and 118 contacts previously examined had a follow-up examination, an average of 19 contacts per confirmed case. Active disease was found in 10 contacts.

Under the general scheme for providing B.C.G. vaccination, 179 persons were tuberculin tested. Of these 127 were found to be tuberculin negative, and all were successfully vaccinated. These figures do not include the group of school leavers who are dealt with separately below.

During the year extra nourishment grants were given in 28 cases, and as usual sputum containers and disinfectants were supplied where required.

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children. In applying the scheme for the prevention of tuberculosis under the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, which is a function of the Joint County Council as Local Health Authority, it has been found convenient as far as school children are concerned, to operate the scheme on a joint basis with Perth City within the framework of the School Health Service. It is therefore also more convenient to report on the basis of the school session rather than the calendar year.

B.C.G. vaccination was introduced during session 1953-54, so that this Report for the year ending 31st July, 1962, covers the ninth year of work. In brief the scheme provides for the tuberculin testing of children approaching school leaving age, generally during the year preceding the fourteenth birthday, in order to ensure sufficient time for follow-up before leaving school; these children found to be tuberculin negative are given B.C.G. vaccination, those found to be tuberculin positive are subsequently given a chest X-ray by the Mass Radiography Unit; members of school staffs are also included in the M.M.R. Survey. The facilities available have been offered to the private schools in the area and all have accepted.

The detailed results for the year are shown in Appendix III. The overall acceptance rate was 93% (City 96%, County 91%). 1,802 children were tuberculin tested (City 614, County 1,188) with an overall positive rate (excluding private schools) of 11% (City 10%, County 11%), compared with 12% (City 10%, County 13%) for the year 1960-61.

Since the scheme started in 1953-54, a total of 12,063 children have been vaccinated, and so far none of these young people has developed tuberculosis. While it is perhaps early yet to regard the scheme as completely successful, it would appear to be giving very adequate protection to those young people during their adolescent years.

(c) Mass Radiography. This section also refers to the school session 1961-62.

(a) School Children. This year there were changes in the arrangements for X-ray of school children. According to recommendations of the Scottish Home and Health Department, only those pupils who have had a tuberculin test which proved positive, were sent for X-ray, those who refused the tuberculin test, or who were absent on the day of the test, being excluded. In the case of Perth City Schools, those found to have positive results were referred direct to the Area Chest Physician for investigation.

Altogether 131 County children were examined by M.M.R. (67 boys and 64 girls). Of these 2 (1.5%) were recalled for large film (2 boys), no tuberculous disease being found.

(b) School Staffs. This survey includes all teaching, nursing, clerical and dining staff and janitors employed throughout the County. The total number of staff examinations was 1,493 (men 435, women 1,058). Recall for large film was necessary in 14 cases (0.96) - 2 men (0.5%) and 12 women (1.1%), but no tuberculous disease was found.

(c) Others. Facilities for X-Ray were offered to the staff at Perth County Offices and 89 (21 males, 68 females) were X-rayed, 2 females being recalled for large film. Patients and staff at Cuil-an-Daraich were also included, 18 males and 19 females being X-rayed and 1 female recalled for large film.

(d) Public Sessions. This year public sessions were held in nine centres, viz: Invergowrie, Bridge of Earn, Abernethy, Milnathort, Thornhill, Meigle, Blair Atholl, Pitlochry and Blairgowrie. In all cases we were fortunate in having the wholehearted support of the local Councils and we are indebted to the Councils, Headteachers of the local schools, Ministers and others who helped in advertising the sessions. Advance publicity was obtained through the delivery of a leaflet explaining the scheme to each householder in the district. These leaflets were delivered by local school children and publicity was also given to the visit by announcements

from the pulpit by the local ministers, by the display of posters in shops and by advertisement in the press. The response from the public was very good and we would like to thank all those whose efforts contributed to the success of the scheme. The results are as follows:

	<u>No. attending for X-ray</u>			<u>Number recalled</u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>for large film</u>
Invergowrie	130	161	291	11
Bridge of Earn	76	108	184	1
Abernethy	87	128	215	6
Milnathort	111	146	257	5
Thornhill	41	64	105	1
Meigle	53	58	111	1
Blair Atholl	86	83	169	5
Pitlochry	193	222	415	4
Blairgowrie	215	310	525	7

All of these sessions, and those held during the past seven years have had an excellent response, having regard to the limited time available at each centre, but the actual number of cases found has been very small. Consideration was given to directing our efforts towards certain groups of the population more likely to yield positive results such as those with chronic coughs, contacts of known cases, those exposed to special risk because of the nature of their employment (nurses, doctors and medical students) and those coming into close contact with large numbers of the population (hairdressers, bus drivers and conductors, teachers, etc.).

By concentrating on these groups M.M.R. would perhaps be a more effective case-finding instrument, but in a scattered rural community such as this, it is difficult to find sufficiently large numbers in any one centre to justify such limitation, and it was decided to spread the net as widely as possible and offer X-ray to all.

(d) **Epileptics and Spastics.** Nothing new is available to supplement the information given on this subject in previous reports.

(e) **Chiropody.** This service, provided mainly by voluntary organisations, continued to expand throughout the area and there are now 35 such centres. These are mainly provided from funds of the former District Nursing Associations, local Old People's Welfare Committee and the Red Cross, but the County Council continue to make grants to a number of these organisations. Chiropody services are available at the following Centres:

Aberfeldy	Callander	Kenmore
Abernethy	Comrie	Kinross
Almondbank	Coupar Angus	Logierait
Alyth	Crieff	Luncarty
Auchtergaven	Doune	Methven
Auchterarder	Dunblane	Pitlochry
Balquhidder	Errol	Rannoch & Foss
Bankfoot	East Carse	Stanley
Birnam-Dunkeld	Fortingall	Scone
Blackford	Glencarse	Vale of Teith
Blairstown-Rattray	Glenfarg	Fossoway
Bridge of Earn		Milnathort

(f) **Prevention of Home Accidents.** During the year there were 21 deaths caused by accidents in the home, compared to 27 last year. There is no local Home Safety Committee in the area, but propaganda through the Health and Education staffs is used. The District Nurses acting in their capacity as Health Visitors, try during their visits to homes to impress on parents and old people the need for care in guarding against accident from fire, scalding, tripping over loose rugs, etc.

(g) **Smoking and Lung Cancer.** There are no new developments to report regarding the Smoking and Lung Cancer campaign.

(h) **Early Ascertainment of Defective Vision.** This matter is dealt with in the separate School Health Service Report.

(i) **Health Education.** The usual short talks and demonstrations on health topics were given during the year by the District Nurses to women's organisations mostly W.R.I. and Woman's Guild meetings, the total number being 79 talks and 26 demonstrations. Two talks were given at meetings of adult organisations by members of the medical staff of the Department.

8. Infectious Diseases

During the year 1962, the death rate per thousand of the population from the principal infectious diseases was nil for the Combined County compared to 0.04 last year.

The number of confirmed cases of infectious disease coming to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health, whether by notification or otherwise, was as follows:

Cerebro-Spinal Fever	-	2	Pneumonia	
Diphtheria	-	-	not otherwise notifiable	14
Dysentery	25		Poliomyelitis	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	-		Puerperal Fever	-
Erysipelas	3		Puerperal Pyrexia	3
Food Poisoning	-		Scarlet Fever	25
Acute Infective Jaundice	-		Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	47
Malaria	1		Tuberculosis - Non-pulmonary	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-		Typhoid Fever	-
Pneumonia, acute influenzal	-		Paratyphoid Fever	-
Pneumonia, acute primary	10		Whooping Cough	9

The general level of incidence of infectious disease remained low.

No case of diphtheria occurred, and apart from one case which was infected from outwith the area, no case has occurred now for thirteen years. There were 25 cases of dysentery, compared to 21 last year, but none of the cases were in any way related. No cases of food poisoning occurred. There were no cases of influenzal pneumonia, 10 cases of acute primary pneumonia and 14 cases of pneumonia not otherwise notifiable, these figures being average for this area.

9 cases of whooping cough were notified compared to 28 last year. Of these, the majority were school children. As our scheme for immunisation using the combined antigen against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus was introduced in 1955, we are now seeing the benefits in the progressive drop in the number of cases. 25 cases of scarlet fever were notified, compared to 15 last year.

9. Venereal Disease

The figures for new cases from this area in attendance at the clinics at Perth and Stirling are shown below:

	<u>Perth</u>	<u>Stirling</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a) Syphilis	-	-	-
(b) Gonorrhoea	39	1	40
(c) Other venereal conditions	52	2	54
	91	3	94
(d) Non-venereal conditions	10	2	12
	101	5	106

The figures for last year were Perth 74, Stirling 4, Total 78.

10. Mental Health

With the coming into operation of the revised procedures for the compulsory admission of the mentally ill and mental defectives to hospital and guardianship on 1st June, 1962, there has been a marked falling off in the number of patients for whose admission the Authorised Officers now termed Mental Health Officers have had to make arrangements compared with previous years. During the year 8 patients were admitted to hospital at the instance of the Authorised Officer/Mental Health Officers Murthly Hospital 4, Murray Royal Hospital 2, and Strathmartine Hospital 2. Of this number 4 were admitted on an informal basis.

In the period of 6 months from 1st June, 1962, local Health authorities were required to review the necessity for continuing the statutory compulsory powers for those mental defective under guardianship. On review it was decided that such powers should be retained for the 4 mental defectives under guardianship, there being no other way of ensuring that they would continue to receive the supervision and care needed.

A similar review was made in respect of 3 patients suffering from mental illness and under guardianship whose supervision and after-care was being carried out by the Local Authority on behalf of the Eastern Regional Hospital Board. As a result 2 of these patients were discharged and placed under informal supervision by the Local Authority, the third being re-classified as a mental defective, responsibility for whose care and supervision was transferred from the Hospital Board to the Local Authority.

The number of mental defectives under guardianship and being provided with statutory supervision at the end of the year was 5.

Extensive use continued to be made of the Perth Mental Clinic.

At the Senior Occupational Centre at Blairgowrie there were 9 pupils in attendance at the end of the year, including 2 from Perth City and 1 from Angus.

11. Orthopaedic Service

This Regional Hospital Board Service continues to function within the framework of the County Health Department with advantage to all concerned. The undernoted figures show the work done during the year.

	Pre-School		School		Adults		Total
	City	County	City	County	City	County	
Attendance at Surgeon's Clinics	383	728	688	1,529	-	-	3,328
Cases under treatment	30	54	186	355	-	-	625
Cases under observation	386	727	264	604	-	-	1,981
Number of treatments	1,746	672	2,302	1,834	-	-	6,554
New cases during year	95	198	147	343	-	-	783
Discharges during year	89	180	164	356	-	-	789
Admissions to Bridge of Earn ..	7	8	50	80	-	-	145

12. Registration of Nursing Homes

During the year the only registration in this area was that in respect of the nursing home at Crieff, which takes medical cases only.

SCHOOL HEALTH

A separate report for the year ending 31st July, 1962, has already been issued.

WELFARE SERVICE

Mr. W. Brannan - Chief Administrative Assistant

Residential Accommodation

The residential accommodation was fully occupied at the end of the year and there was a waiting list of applicants for admission, mainly of the frail ambulant class, for whom the majority of the voluntary Eventide Homes are unable to cater. The number of such cases is increasing and the time is approaching when serious consideration will require to be given to the provision of a modern Home suitable for the needs of these old people.

Admission and discharges to the County Council's Homes were as follows:-

	<u>Strathearn</u>	<u>Cuil-an-Daraich</u>	<u>Cottage Home</u>	<u>St. John's Mount</u>
In residence at 31/12/61	24	27	7	4
Admissions during year	16	18	5	4
Discharges during year	17	17	5	1
In residence at 31/12/62	23	28	7	7

Voluntary Eventide Homes

The County is fortunate in the number of Eventide Homes run by Voluntary Organisations within its boundaries, all of which provide accommodation of a high standard of comfort. Such Homes, although

mainly catering for old people who are mobile and who can do a certain amount to help themselves, relieves considerably the demands on the accommodation in the Council's own Homes.

The Council has agreements with the majority of these Homes in the Council's area and a number elsewhere under which the Local Authority contributes towards the maintenance of those residents who are unable to meet the standard maintenance charge in full.

These Homes and the number of residents in each towards whose maintenance payment was made during the year were as follows:-

Church of Scotland Homes	
Belmont Castle, Meikle	11
Inglewood, Alloa	1
Kinloch House, Collessie	3
Blair House, Trossachs	1
Inverreck, Dunoon	1
Baxter House, Glasgow	1
Watson House, Gargunnock	4
Hope Park Home, Blairgowrie	18
Mailer Home of Rest, Auchterarder	4
Whitelaw Home, Auchterarder	4
Richmond House, Crieff	15
Robert Douglas Memorial Home, Scone	3
Ault Wharrie, Dunblane	1
North Argyll Home, Oban	1

Temporary Accommodation

Accommodation for one family of four rendered homeless by eviction was provided at Strathearn Home towards the end of the year.

Hospital Care

On behalf of the Eastern Regional Hospital Board accommodation continued to be provided in Strathearn Home and Cuil-an-Daraich for long term sick patients.

Admissions and discharges during the year were as follows:

	<u>Strathearn</u>	<u>Cuil-an-Daraich</u>
In Hospital Wards at 31/12/61	28	15
Admission during year	27	7
Discharges and Deaths during year	22	6
In Hospital Wards at 31/12/62	33	16

Welfare of the Aged

The number of fully constituted Local Old People's Welfare Committees in the County remained unaltered at 11. In addition to taking a general interest in the welfare of the old people in the community and providing outings and entertainments, the majority provided a Visiting Service, 5 have a meals service and 7 run Old People's Clubs. Several, either on their own or in co-operation with other organisations, operate a Chiropody Service.

Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons

(a) **Blind** The Society for teaching the Blind to Read in the County and City of Perth carries out the duties of the Council in relation to the blind and partially sighted. During the year 15 persons were certified blind and registered for the first time. The total number of persons on the register at the end of the year was 145. Details are as under:-

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Total</u>
2 to 4 years	1
5 to 15 years	7
16 to 20 years	1
21 to 39 years	9
40 to 59 years	24
60 to 69 years	27
Over 70 years	76

Classification of Blind Children aged 2 - 15. -

Not at School	Additionally handicapped	..	..	3
At School	..	..	..	5

Employment, etc. of Blind Persons 16 years and over:

In sheltered employment	Workshops for the Blind	..	8
In other employment	..	..	6
Undergoing training	..	..	3
Unemployed	..	..	3
Not available for employment	housewives, retired persons etc.	..	19
Not capable of work	..	..	98

b) Partially Sighted The number of persons on the Register of Partially Sighted Persons at the end of the year was 16.

(c) Deaf and Dumb The Dundee Mission for the Deaf and Dumb continued to carry out on behalf of the Council their duties in relation to the welfare of the deaf and dumb. There were 11 persons on the Register at the end of the year.

(d) Other Handicapped Persons The development of the welfare services for the physically handicapped makes progress but is restricted due to lack of qualified staff.

During the year the County Council was responsible for the maintenance of physically disabled persons in Homes for the Handicapped as follows: Anton House Training Home for Girls 3; Red Cross House, Largs 1; Epileptic Colony, Bridge of Weir 3. Chalfont Colony for Epileptics 1 and Enham Alamein Centre Andover 1.

Under the Scheme for the training of the home-bound based on Anton House there were 10 handicapped persons being trained or supervised.

Early in the year the Ministry of Labour approved of a Scheme under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1958 for the provision of sheltered employment for seriously disabled persons other than the blind. One such

disabled person was admitted during the year to the Sheltered Workshops of the Royal Dundee Institution for the Blind as a sighted worker.

Removal of Persons in Urgent Need of Care

There were no cases necessitating the use of compulsory powers of removal to Homes or Hospitals during the year.

Care of Property of Persons admitted to Hospital, etc.

Arrangements were made for the protection of moveable property of 14 persons admitted to Homes and Hospitals during the year. Including property taken into care in previous years, protection was given in 44 cases. At the end of the year the number was 30.

Burial or Cremation of the Dead

Arrangements were made for the burial of 11 deceased persons where there were no relatives or others who could do so or where the deceased had insufficient funds to meet the cost.

Registration of Old People's Homes

No new Homes were registered during the year. Registration was discontinued for one Home which had ceased to be used as such. The number of Homes on the Register at the end of the year was 16 of which 11 were run by voluntary organisations and 5 by private individuals.

CHILDREN

Mr. F.J. Earnshaw Children's Officer

1. Children Act

Number of children in care as at 31st December, 1962:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Children in care as at 1/1/1962	74	55	129
Children received into care during 1962	72	60	132
	146	115	261
Children discharged from care during 1962	74	52	126
Children in care as at 31/12/1962	72	63	135

Details are as follows:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Boarded-out with relatives	8	10	18
Boarded-out with strangers	37	22	59
Kippen House, Dunning	13	11	24
Pitversie Nursery, Abernethy	4	5	9
The Orphanage, Aberlour	-	1	1
Balnacraig School, Perth	-	2	2
St. Euphrasia's Bishopton	-	2	2
Nazareth House, Aberdeen	2	-	2
Whinwell Home, Stirling	-	3	3
Strathmartine Hospital, Dundee	1	1	2
Bridge of Earn Hospital	-	1	1
In Hostels	2	-	2
Working and under supervision	5	5	10
	72	63	135

Reasons for remaining in care as at 31st December, 1962:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
No parent or guardian	7	5	12
Abandoned or lost	1	-	1
Parent(s) in desertion	4	9	13
Infirmity of parent or guardian	10	8	18
Eviction	9	5	14
Child illegitimate and mother unable to provide	27	17	44
Committed to care by Court	5	7	12
Other reasons	9	12	21
	<u>72</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>135</u>

Age groups of children in care as at 31st December, 1962:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Aged under 2 years	5	6	11
Aged 2 years but not of compulsory school age	10	14	24
Of compulsory school age	42	31	73
Over compulsory school age	15	12	27
	<u>72</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>135</u>

Reasons for movement into care during year ended 31st December, 1962:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Parent(s) in desertion	-	4	4
Illness of parent or guardian	38	33	71
Child illegitimate and mother unable to provide	10	12	22
Committed by Court	1	1	2
Confinements	16	3	19
Eviction	2	1	3
Other reasons	5	6	11
	<u>72</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>132</u>

Reasons for discharge from care during year ended 31st December, 1962:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Returned to care of parents	66	46	112
Adopted	4	3	7
Attained 18 years of age	3	3	6
To Approved School	1		1
	<u>74</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>126</u>

During the year, 3 boys and 3 girls were committed to the care of the Council by Court Order in terms of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937.

2. Kippen House, Dunning

.. (a) **Matron** Mrs. Aitken retired in March. Miss Christine Fraser was appointed and took up duty on 19th March, 1962. Miss Fraser has a very wide experience of the work of a Matron, and has had very good experience in the general field of Child Care. In the time she has been Matron of Kippen House, she has put a tremendous amount of conscientious endeavour into her work. Miss Fraser is enjoying popularity with the staff and with the people in the community but most important of all, she has surmounted a very difficult task by getting the confidence and respect of the children under her care.

(b) **Staff** One member of domestic staff resigned and a part-time daily domestic help was engaged. It has now been agreed to appoint two House-mothers in place of two resident domestics. Unfortunately, there are insufficient trained Housemothers to meet the demand for their services and it may be some time before one is appointed.

During the year two students from the Langside Training College were seconded to Kippen House for practical training. Both worked very well and proved very acceptable to Children and staff.

(c) Report by Miss Fraser, Matron. This has been a year of getting to know each other.

We have had an average of 28 children with us. The health record has been splendid.

The children have attended Church, Bible Class and Sunday School regularly and also spent a very happy weekend with members of Craigie Church, Perth.

School attendance has been almost perfect. Miss Stirton and I have attended Parent/Teacher Association Meetings and have met all members of school staff - Dunning and Auchterarder.

We had outings to Leven and St. Andrews during the past summer. The weather was grey but did not prevent children from bathing, etc., and enjoying picnics and meal in a tearoom to the full. The friendliness of the people of St. Andrews deserves mention; a Professor wanted to know who we were when getting out of the bus and helped us to find a parking place. Through the W.V.S., Perth, some of the children had holidays with local families and this added to our circle of friends.

We started a question and discussion group for the 10-15 year olds and this has proved a great success, leading to all sorts of questions being asked and revealing many thoughts which otherwise may have lain dormant.

Our staff meeting takes place once a month and there we discuss plans, pool ideas and talk over ways of helping children who have difficulties.

The Hallowe'en cum Bonfire Party was held on 5th November, an almost dry night. Fireworks provided from the Craigie Church members and their families, who were our guests, were greatly enjoyed; also the supper afterwards.

We rehearsed our Nativity Play, 'Cradle in Bethlehem', and presented

it at our Christmas Party. The Children were extremely enthusiastic about doing this, even the senior boys and girls. Many guests came to the party and the house rang with happy voices.

Acknowledgements. Messrs. Todd and Duncan have remained most faithful and practical friends. Birthday gifts, donations of clothing, etc., add greatly to our community life here.

We received the handsome gift of a climbing frame and chute from the members of Blairgowrie, Crieff, Perth and Pitlochry Rotary Clubs. This has been a great joy to the children and it has helped the timid ones to have much more confidence in themselves.

The annual Whist Drive was held again in August at Kippen House, thanks to the willing efforts of Mrs. Sharples and her Committee. It was a most enjoyable evening.

Miss Archibald, Children Committee, has greatly encouraged us by visiting over the year and bringing gifts of toys, books, etc., for the family.

We had numerous gifts of attractive knitted garments, gloves, sox, etc., from various organisations and friends; also money gifts at Christmas. To all these friends, we say 'Thank you' again for joining in our work here.

(d) General The number of children admitted during the year was 20 less than last year:

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Children in Home as at 1/1/1962	14	11	25
Children admitted during year	26	15	41
	40	26	66
Children discharged during year	27	15	42
Children in Home as at 31/12/1962	13	11	24

3. Nursery Accommodation

During the year, 52 children were admitted to Pitversie Nursery, which is 3 above the figure for the previous year. This Nursery continues to serve a very useful purpose and invariably it is sufficient to meet the needs, although there are odd occasions when it has been full and other arrangements have had to be made to accommodate Nursery children.

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Children in Nursery as at 1/1/1962	6	5	11
Children admitted during year	28	24	52
	34	29	63
Children discharged during year	30	24	54
Children in Nursery as at 31/12/1962	4	5	9

4. Care of Older Children

Employment of older children, that is, those leaving school, can be quite a problem. The Youth Employment Service are very often unable to place all young persons in employment, particularly when there is a lack of employment. It is, therefore, often necessary to make a personal approach to employers on behalf of some of our young persons so that they will at least get an opportunity. Fortunately, employers in the Combined County are very co-operative and helpful but, unfortunately, some of the young people, on their part, do not take the opportunity and fail to appreciate what has been done to try to help them.

The following table shows the number of children over school leaving age in employment:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Apprentice Shop Fitter	1	-	1
Apprentice Engineer	2	-	2
Apprentice Coal Miner	1	-	1
Carried Forward	4	-	4

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Brought Forward	4	-	4
Apprentice Mason	1	-	1
Apprentice Butcher	1	-	1
Sawmill Employee	1	-	1
Farm Worker	3	-	3
Student	1	-	1
Shop Assistant	-	1	1
Domestic	-	1	1
Factory Worker	-	2	2
Trainee Nurse	-	1	1
Clerkess	-	2	2
Laundry Trainee	-	2	2
	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>20</u>

5. Adoption

During the year, 16 children were placed with a view to adoption, and, of these, 11 Adoption Orders have been granted.

31 notifications under the Adoption Act, 1958 were received. 41 were supervised during the probationary period. 30 Adoption Orders were granted.

There are still a large number of couples from all walks of life waiting to adopt children. In fact, during the year, it was necessary to refuse applications from people wishing their names put on the waiting list. This is a situation which is common throughout the Country.

6. Children Act, 1958

One new notification was received during the year. Five children were supervised. Home conditions and standard of care and maintenance were found to be satisfactory.

7. General

Children from broken homes, either temporarily or permanently, require a settled way of life, if not in their own home with parents, then in a substitute home with substitute parents. Some children settle down in the Children's Home and are happier there than in an ordinary home. Most children, however, like to have a home, a home which they can call their own, some place they can speak about, and to have parents, even substitute parents, whom they can call 'Mummy' and 'Daddy' or 'Auntie' and 'Uncle'. In the Child Care Service, those people are called foster-parents or guardians, and are now very much a part of the wider Child Care Service. It is not easy to get foster-parents for every child, yet efforts have to be made from time to time to get amongst the people and bring to their notice the need for persons to take a child or children into their own homes. During the past 2 years, 74 children were placed with 46 foster parents as against 51 children with 33 foster-parents over the preceding 2 years. It is evident, therefore, that more children are getting the opportunity of living in a natural environment and of receiving the advantages of a good and steady upbringing. This, in turn, should lead to better citizenship and in time should help to reduce the number of problem children and problem families who require to be treated in some way or another to-day. It is hoped, and every endeavour must continue to be made, to increase the number of children with foster-parents in order that as many children as possible can benefit from an ordinary home life and upbringing.

COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1962

Sanitary Department,
County Offices,
York Place,
Perth.

19th August, 1963

To:

The Scottish Home and Health Department
and the County Council of the Combined
Counties of Perth and Kinross .

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the following report on the activities of the County Sanitary Department for the year 1962 prepared in accordance with the requirements of S.H.H.D. Circular 133/62.

The volume of work covered in the Report would not have been possible without the full support which I received from my staff and I have to accord my appreciation of this. I also wish to thank the members of the County Council and other officials for their co-operation and assistance.

I am, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A DUNLOP, M.R.San.A. , M.Inst.P.C.,
County Sanitary Inspector.

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JOINT COUNTY FUNCTIONS

FOOD AND DRUGS

FOOD SAMPLING

The sampling of Food and Drugs during 1962 showed a slight increase in numbers over previous years. A total of 305 formal samples and 259 informal samples were taken and there were fourteen successful prosecutions. Prosecutions related to five samples of mince, one of sausages, one of whisky, one of rum, two of cream cookies, two of mouldy and maggotty pies and two concerning dirty milk. Proceedings were also taken in respect of three milk samples, but after a debate with the Sheriff, the Procurator Fiscal dropped the case.

In the instance of one mince sample which contained preservative outwith the permitted period the butcher was admonished. A publican who sold to the Sampling Officers rum which was under proof strength to the extent of 2.5 was also charged but the case was dropped due to the fact that insufficient rum was available for the Public Analyst to make a check analysis and the publican's third portion was spoiled during analysis by a private analyst.

In the past it was only on rare occasions that rum samples were taken and it is interesting to note that since the Sampling Officers stepped up the number of rum samples taken two cases of adulteration have come to light.

The one case of adulterated whisky found during 1962 was taken against a publican in Kinross who was, after trial, fined £15. The publican maintained in Court that on his return from holiday in America, he had asked the barmaid to give his regular customers a 'free' drink. However, his barmaid noticed that the whisky bottle for this purpose was not going to do the rounds and she added a large amount of water to eke out the

contents. Unfortunately the whisky which was sold to the Sampling Officers came from the watered bottle and, although the Publican maintained that he knew nothing of his barmaid's actions and pleaded that he had taken all reasonable precautions to ensure that his goods were genuine, he was found guilty by the Sheriff.

In four cases butchers were convicted for having preservative in mince outwith the permitted period. There was also one conviction in respect of a sample of sausages containing preservative while no statutory notice was displayed. It appears that the butchers in the County consider the small fines imposed worth while for the sake of selling 'fresh-looking' meat.

The sampling of cream cookies resulted in two successful prosecutions concerning two shops in the Burgh of Pitlochry. On analysis the filling in the cream cookies did not show the characteristics of genuine butter fat and as the shopkeepers did not show notices describing the fillings as artificial cream an offence had been committed in terms of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. One sample of butter was taken in a restaurant in Dunkeld. The butter was found to be 'butter'.

Following a report from the analyst that an informal sample of a 16 oz. tin of baked beans and hamburgers did not comply with the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, a formal repeat sample was taken and gave the same analysis. The report showed that the ingredients were not listed on the label in the correct order of proportions. The question of the labelling was taken up with the canners who have given an assurance that the labelling would be altered as soon as existing stocks of labels were exhausted and in any case within a period of six months. No further action was considered necessary in this case.

The labelling of miniature bottles of one brand of whisky was found to be contrary to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order. This matter was taken up with the bottler and the labels were amended within a period of three months.

Departures from the normal routine sampling took place on four occasions when Sampling Officers had to deal with articles of food which had been purchased by the public and were found by them to be unfit for human consumption. Two of the cases involved bottles of milk from the same producer. One bottle was dirty while the other bottle contained a spider's web in which a fly was enmeshed. The other two cases involved meat pies. One pie, bought from a butcher's van contained maggots. The other pie was bought from a retail shop and found to be mouldy. It is gratifying to know that the public concerned in these cases had the courage to come to this Department in the first instance rather than be pacified by the retailer with offers of free replacements.

After a sample taken from a milk retailer was found to be low in solids samples were taken of all milk delivered to him. In 8 cases the milk did not comply with the standard. As none of these samples contained water and it was obvious that the deficiencies were due to poor husbandry as distinct from adulteration or abstraction, reports on the cases were not sent to the Procurator Fiscal and warning letters were issued.

Inspections under the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 4 Order, 1929 were regularly carried out regarding the sale of imported tomatoes, etc. It was necessary to serve only one warning notice during the year.

A sample of 'orange juice' was found by the Analyst to be non-genuine in that it contained not more than 7% orange juice contrary to the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. It was obvious that an 'orange flavour drink' was the correct description of this food and as the supplier agreed to amend his label no further action was taken.

The following table shows the nature and number of samples purchased or submitted:

Samples	Number Examined			Number Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
APPLES	-	1	1	-	-	-
BEANS	-	2	2	-	-	-
BEANS AND HAMBURGER ..	1	1	2	1	1	2
BEEF AND HAM PASTE ..	-	2	2	-	-	-
BEER	-	1	1	-	-	-
BLACKBERRY PRESERVE ..	-	2	2	-	-	-
BOMBAY DUCK	-	1	1	-	-	-
BRANDY	1	-	1	-	-	-
BUTTER /LARD /MARG. ..	-	12	12	-	-	-
CAKE COVERING	-	1	1	-	-	-
CAULIFLOWER	-	1	1	-	-	-
CEREALS	-	7	7	-	-	-
CHEESE	-	1	1	-	-	-
CHICKEN /TURKEY	-	4	4	-	2	2
CHOCOLATE STRANDS ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
CHRISTMAS PUDDING ..	-	2	2	-	-	-
COFFEE AND CHICORY ESSENCE	-	1	1	-	-	-
COLD MEATS	-	5	5	-	-	-
CREAM	-	1	1	-	-	-
CREAM COOKIES	6	-	6	2	-	2
DATES	-	2	2	-	-	-
DRIED FRUITS	-	6	6	-	-	-
FISH DRESSING	-	1	1	-	-	-
FLAVOURING	-	2	2	-	-	-
FLOUR	-	1	1	-	-	-
GIN	7	-	7	-	-	-
GRAVY BROWNING	-	1	1	-	-	-
GRAVY THICKENING.. ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
HONEYCOMB MOULD ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
ICE CREAM	15	1	16	-	-	-
ICING SUGAR	-	1	1	-	-	-
INSTANT POTATO	-	2	2	-	-	-
JAMS, JELLIES, ETC. ..	5	12	12	-	-	-
LINK SAUSAGES	11	-	11	1	-	1
MEAT PIES	-	4	4	-	-	-
MEDICINES	-	13	13	-	-	-
MILK	85	132	217	18	6	24
MINCE	32	-	32	6	-	6
MILO FOOD DRINK ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
ORANGE JUICE	1	1	2	1	-	1
PEACH NECTAR	-	1	1	-	-	-
PICKLED ONIONS	-	1	1	-	-	-
RUM	11	-	11	2	-	2
SALMON AND SARDINES ..	-	5	5	-	-	-
SAUCE	-	4	4	-	-	-
SPICES	-	7	7	-	-	-
SPONGE MIXTURE	-	1	1	-	-	-
SOUP	-	2	2	-	-	-
STEWED STEAK	-	1	1	-	1	1
STUFFING.. ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
TABLE SALT	-	1	1	-	-	-
TEA	-	5	5	-	-	-
TINNED FRUIT	-	1	1	-	-	-
WHISKY	135	1	136	1	1	2
Totals	305	259	564	32	11	43

The non-genuine informal samples were dealt with as follows:

Baked Beans with Hamburger

Ingredients not in correct order on label.	-	After correspondence packer agreed to amend label.
--	---	--

Cream Cookies

Artificial cream used without display of notice	-	Fined £3.
do. do.	-	Fined £4 with option of 20 days.

Milk

S.N.F. 8.30%	-	Warning letter sent.
S.N.F. 8.33%	-	Warning letter sent.
S.N.F. 8.03%)		
8.14%)	-	Case dropped by Procurator Fiscal following Debate with Sheriff.
7.86%)		
8.36%)		
S.N.F. 8.40%)		
8.46%)	-	Warning letter sent.
8.43%)		
Fat 2.88%	-	Warning letter sent.
S.N.F. 8.33%)		
8.22%)	-	Warning letter sent.
Fat 2.73%)		
2.87%)	-	Warning letter sent.
Fat 2.93%)		
2.88%)	-	Warning letter sent.
2.90%)		
2.95%)		

Mince

80 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide	Fined £3
160 p.p.m. do.	- Fined £3
96 p.p.m. do.	- Admonished
176 p.p.m. do.	- Fined £3 with option of 10 days.
190 p.p.m. do.	
in excess of permitted amount	- Fined £5
420 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide	- Fined £4 with option of 30 days.

Orange Juice

Not pure orange juice	-	Vendor visited and warning letter sent.
-----------------------	---	---

Rum

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 67.5 ^o Proof | - Case not continued with. |
| 65.1 ^o Proof | - Fined £15 |

Sausages

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 288 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide
(No notice displayed) | - Fined £3 with option of 10 days. |
|---|------------------------------------|

Whisky

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 59.4 ^o Proof | - Fined £15 |
|-------------------------|-------------|

The non-genuine informal samples were dealt with as follows:

Beans and Hamburger - (1)

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| Ingredients not in correct
order on label | - Formal sample taken. |
|--|------------------------|

Chopped Chicken - (2)

To be followed by formal sample. (At present out of stock)

Stewed Steak - (1)

Formal sample to be taken.

Milk - (6)

Followed by formal samples.

Whisky

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Incorrectly labelled | - bottler agreed to amend label. |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|

Food not submitted to Analyst:-

Milk

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Fly in bottle) | |
| Dirt in bottle) | - Fined £4 on each count. |

Steak Pie

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Contained maggots | - Fined £15 |
| Moulded in centre | - Fined £5 |

UNSOUND FOOD

In the course of routine or on request the foodstuffs shown in the following table were examined and seized in wholesale and retail premises:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Reason for Seizure</u>	<u>Weight (in lbs.)</u>
Canned Cream	Tins blown or damaged	$\frac{3}{4}$
Canned Fish	do.	$30\frac{1}{4}$
Canned Fruit	do.	302
Canned Jam	do.	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Canned Meat	do.	$809\frac{3}{4}$
Canned Meat	Contaminated by glass, dirt, etc.	$62\frac{1}{2}$
Canned Milk	Tins blown or damaged	$17\frac{1}{4}$
Canned Molasses	Decomposition	1
Canned Nescafe	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Canned Rice	Tins blown or damaged	$19\frac{1}{2}$
Canned Soup	do.	$30\frac{1}{4}$
Canned Syrup	do.	4
Canned Vegetables	do.	$93\frac{1}{2}$
Cheddar Cheese	Cracked & moulded	27
Chicken carcasses	Destroyed by fire	113, 750
Lamb	Decomposition	46
Mutton	do.	116
Pig Meat	do.	221

The total weight of food condemned during 1962 was approximately 52 tons. The number of visits in this connection was 61.

The large number of chicken carcasses which were considered unsound was the result of a fire which partially destroyed the storage and packing sheds of a factory engaged in the dressing and packing of chickens for sale on the retail market. Although most of the chickens were damaged by charring and water a large number were also saturated with ammonia when a refrigerating pipe was damaged during the fire. The condemned chickens were eventually disposed of by the manufacturers at the Coupar Angus coup.

Information was also received that a consignment of tinned salmon consigned to a local canning factory in the district was suspect and a

representative sample was taken from 750 cases for Bacteriological and Chemical analysis. These proved to be satisfactory and the salmon was allowed to be used for manufacturing purposes.

MEAT INSPECTION

Ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections were carried out on all animals slaughtered in the County. The number and class of animals slaughtered and the condemnations made during the year are shown in Table I. Table II shows the reasons for condemnations. It will be noted from these tables that 495 of the 13,199 animals slaughtered were wholly or partially condemned and the weight of meat condemned was 15,185 lbs.

TABLE I

Slaughterhouse	Class of Animal	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat & offals
Blairgowrie	Pigs	3,026	3	109	1,500
	Calves	570	2	5	158
Crieff	Cattle	1,090	7	166	6,937
	Sheep	2,640	34	21	2,360
	Calves	67	4	1	147
	Pigs	291	10	22	1,573
Dunblane	Cattle	474	-	31	461
	Sheep	2,911	2	20	159
	Pigs	227	-	6	55
	Calves	28	-	-	-
Milnathort	Calves	1	1	-	65
	Sheep	45	4	2	234
	Pigs	1,929	5	40	1,536
		13,199	72 •	423	15,185

TABLE II
CONDEMNATIONS

Class of Animal	Tuberculosis		Cysticer- cosis	Actino- bacillosis & Actinomycosis	Septi- caemia	Other Diseases	
	Whole Carcase	Part Carcase or organs	Part Carcase or organ	Part Carcase or organ	Whole Carcase	Whole Carcase	Part Carcase or organ
BLAIRGOWRIE							
Pigs	1	62	-	-	1	1	47
Calves	-	-	-	-	1	1	5
CRIEFF							
Cattle	-	-	-	3	1	6	161
Sheep	-	-	-	-	26	8	21
Pigs	1	8	-	-	4	5	14
Calves	-	-	-	-	1	3	1
DUNBLANE							
Cattle*	-	1	3*	-	-	-	28
Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	2	20
Pigs	-	5	-	-	-	-	1
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MILNATHORT							
Sheep	-	-	-	-	1	3	2
Pigs	-	21	-	-	2	3	19
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	2	97	3	3	37	33	319

* including 1 carcase subjected to treatment by refrigeration and subsequently passed.

MEAT TRANSPORT

The transport of meat from slaughterhouses to butchers shops in the County still leaves much to be desired and it is common practice for meat to be delivered to butchers in a lorry covered with tarpaulin. The cleanliness of the lorry and tarpaulin often leaves much to be desired and gives rise to considerable comment from butchers who have recently had to spend large sums of money in bringing their premises up to the standard required by the Food Hygiene Regulations.

In one case carcasses are transported from a slaughterhouse to a butcher's shop in an open cart pulled behind a private car. A sheet of doubtful cleanliness covers the carcasses - where it touches them. We are told that draft Regulations covering the transport of meat have been prepared but it is felt that if the legislators bought their meat from some of the butchers supplied by those primitive transporters, the long-awaited Regulations would soon take their rightful place in the statute book.

MILK AND DAIRIES

All registered producers in the County held designated licences at the end of the year. During the year, however, conditions at certain dairies necessitated the revocation of 9 designated Licences. These licences were re-issued in each case after (a) the premises were brought up to standard, (b) the methods were improved and (c) satisfactory milk was produced. In one case the T.T. Licence was withdrawn by virtue of the fact that the Certificate of Registration in respect of the dairy was revoked. One appeal made by a Producer to the Secretary of State in December, 1961 against the decision of the Council to revoke his licence was dismissed by the Secretary of State in June, 1962.

REGISTRATIONS

The number of Certificates of Registrations in the County at the end of 1962 was 356. This number comprised:

Producers	220
Producer/retailers	21
Retailers	119

The changes in Registration during the year were as follows:

Certificates in force at 1st January, 1962	347
Certificates revoked during the year	1
Certificates lapsed during the year	28
Certificates issued during the year	41

DESIGNATED LICENCES

The Licences held in respect of registered producers' dairy premises are shown in the following table:

	New Licences granted during year	No. revoked	No. discon- tinued for other reasons	No. in force at end of year
Certified	1	2	1	21
Tuberculin Tested	17	6	16	222
Pasteurised	-	-	1	2
Total	18	8	18	245

Producers holding both Tuberculin Tested and Certified Licences - 2

During the year all dairies were visited on several occasions by the Sanitary Inspectors and Milk Officers. In all 2,884 such visits were made.

MILK SAMPLING

The samples taken during the year can be classified as follows:

Designation	No. of samples		No. of Producers with failing samples whether consecutive or not			
	Taken	Failing	One failure	Two failures	Three failures	4 or more failures
Certified Tuberculin Tested	263	37	4	7	3	2
	1 300	164	54	22	10	8

No. of Producers having 3 consecutive failures:

Certified - 0

Tuberculin Tested - 4

No. of Producers having 4 or more consecutive failures:

Certified - 0

Tuberculin Tested - 1

These figures do not include samples taken before a Licence was granted and samples taken solely to investigate the reason for unsatisfactory samples. In all 106 such samples were taken.

The following milk samples were also taken:

	<u>Total taken</u>	<u>No. failing</u>
Schools	107	14
Retailers	96	12
Pasteurisers	52	4
Vending Machines	38	8
Whirlcools	13	6

DAIRY BYELAWS

In 1961 a survey of all dairies in the County revealed that over 60% of them did not fully comply with the Dairy Byelaws. By the end of 1961 this figure had been reduced to 17%. During 1962 the number was less than 2% (4 dairies). The work necessary at these dairies is in hand and should be completed before this report is published.

Although in a few cases the money spent in bringing our dairies up to standard was grudged ~~and in some cases~~ felt to be non-productive it is with pleasure that we now hear a number of our dairymen acknowledge the fact that the widening of grips, rendering of walls and provision of proper dungstances was just as much for their benefit as for the production of clean milk.

It will still be necessary to pay regular visits to these dairies and to some more regularly than others but at least we do so with the knowledge that they are every bit as good in this County as they are anywhere else in the country.

MILK SAMPLING

In my report for 1961 it is said that 'the results of milk samples taken in the County during 1961 reveal a marked improvement when compared with the results of milk samples taken in 1960. The percentages of unsatisfactory samples taken both of Certified and T.T. milk have been considerably reduced'.

The figures were as follows:

"Certified" Milk

Samples failing tests in 1960	-	24%
Samples failing tests in 1961	-	19%

The sample failures for Certified milk has been further reduced in 1962 to 14%.

The sample failures for T.T. milk remains at 12%, the same as last year and much less than 1960 (17%).

SAMPLE FAILURES

The majority of sample failures can be attributed to the few dairymen who for one reason or another cannot consistently produce clean milk. Had it not been for the firm action taken by the Milk Sub-Committee (now well known to the dairy community) in dealing with these few there is no doubt that the comparatively low percentage of failures would not have been possible.

The drop in the number of consecutive failures also seems to indicate that producers, in spite of staffing difficulties, are keeping a watchful eye on sample results. Perhaps the staff too may realise that they have at least a minimum standard to observe, although many are as keen if not keener than their employers to maintain a low count and take a pride in doing so. Fairly frequent sampling does stimulate this pride and interest. Infrequent sampling is only for a very select few who can safely be left to their own devices.

"CERTIFIED" MILK

As already stated the Certified producers again show a very satisfactory drop in the number failing the official test. There is, however still a small minority of producers with too many failures and, although sample failures at one dairy were due to rather an obscure cause, at the others they could have been at least reduced with more energetic action on the part of the dairymen or their employees.

REVOCATION OF DESIGNATED LICENCES

After considering reports on certain unsatisfactory dairies where the milk produced did not comply with the appropriate standard of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, the following action was taken by the Milk and Dairies Sub-Committee.

Warnings issued - 9

Licences revoked - 9

When a Licence is revoked the Producer concerned may immediately apply for a new Licence. Within 7 days of receipt of this application a first sample is taken. Samples are taken at weekly intervals and when (a) 3 consecutive satisfactory samples are procured and (b) conditions at the dairy are found to be satisfactory a new Licence is issued.

The following table refers to the Licences revoked during the year and shows the reason for revocation, the period of revocation, and the number of samples taken before the Licence was re-issued.

Licence	Reason for Revocation		Period of revocation	No. of samples taken before Licence re-issued
	No. of unsatisfactory samples procured in 12 months	Premises, methods etc.		
(1) Cert. (Appeal made in 1961 refused)	4	Methods unsatisfactory Premises unsatisfactory	5 weeks	3
(2) T T.	5	Methods unsatisfactory Premises unsatisfactory	38 weeks	4
(3) T T.	4	Methods unsatisfactory Premises unsatisfactory	2 weeks	3
(4) T T	4	Methods unsatisfactory	3 weeks	3
(5) T T	5	Methods unsatisfactory Premises unsatisfactory	2 weeks	3
(6) T T.	6	Methods unsatisfactory	2 weeks	3
(7) T. T	6	Methods unsatisfactory	10 days	3
(8) Cert.	8	Methods unsatisfactory	8 weeks	3
(9) Dealers Past.	6	-	2 weeks	-

The revocation of Designated Licences is a step which is taken only when the number of unsatisfactory samples could have been reduced or avoided by reasonable care or when the Producer concerned made little effort to remedy unsatisfactory conditions or defects at his premises, and it is now becoming known to producers that unless they take all reasonable steps to ensure that clean milk is produced they run the risk of losing their Licence. As this can involve a producer in considerable financial loss and inconvenience they are now seeking the early advice of the Milk Officers, or the Dairy Advisor from the College of Agriculture, at the first sign of trouble.

It will be noted that one Licence revoked was a Dealer's Pasteurised Licence. In this case the milk was pasteurised in another authority and no action could therefore be taken against the pasteuriser who only supplied the retailer and for which purpose no licence was required. The storm of protest from the retailer after his licence was revoked rapidly ensured that milk of the required standard was sent in to the County from the pasteuriser concerned.

REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

It was found necessary during the year to revoke the Certificate of Registration held by one producer. In this case the producer's Licence had been revoked for a period in 1960 and again in 1961. As conditions at the dairy had not improved and more than half of the samples taken during the previous 12 months were unsatisfactory it was considered that the producers were or had become unsuitable to carry on the trade of a dairyman. The Certificate of Registration issued to the producer in respect of the dairy was accordingly revoked.

BULK TANKS

There were few failures amongst the bulk tank producers but it is rather difficult to assess whether this is due to the tanks themselves

or to the fact that, in general tanks have been installed by producers who have always had a high standard of cleanliness in milk production.

CHEMICAL STERILISATION

Chemical sterilisation was officially recognised this year in the Joint County. Only a small proportion of producers without plants suitable for circulation cleaning changed over to chemical sterilisation, however, and it is difficult to say whether this was due to discussions with the Milk Officers, meetings of the Agricultural Colleges held throughout the country pointing out the difficulties and pitfalls of chemical sterilisation, or the desire to use existing equipment.

Of the few who changed, one producer's sample results deteriorated very rapidly, mainly due to the fact that he had not given the whole process sufficient thought and was possibly carried away by high pressure sales talk on economics, forgetting the essentials of sound equipment, plenty of hot water, regular descaling, accurately measured sterilising solutions, etc. Other producers had reasonable results, sometimes in spite of the fact that on examination a soft slimy deposit was occasionally found on various parts of the equipment. Perhaps the fact that steam sterilisation was usually being carried out once or twice per week ensured that the samples were satisfactory. Probably the relatively cool summer also helped in this respect.

The numbers of round-the-shed milkers or parlours specifically designed for circulation cleaning are slowly growing, and providing the manufacturers' instructions for cleaning and sterilisation are carefully followed, very few difficulties have been encountered.

COOLING OF MILK

The importance of adequate cooling of milk still needs much stress. Several producers were short of water in the spring and early summer

and in discussions with these producers, and others, the advisability of replacing the ordinary water cooler with some type of refrigerated unit was brought forward. Where a farm is on a metered water supply, the saving in water will go a long way towards the cost of the unit. As with steam chests, however, the importance of having a cooler big enough to cope with the maximum gallonage cannot be over emphasised.

According to paragraph 2(a) of Part II of the Second Schedule of the Milk (Special Designations)(Scotland) Order, 1951, "On and after a date to be appointed by the Secretary of State the holder of the licence shall, immediately after the milk is produced, cool it on the premises where it was produced to a temperature not exceeding 50°F." This date has not yet been appointed and until it is, adequate cooling of milk on the dairies most requiring it will not be possible.

STATISTICS

The average number of cows per dairy herd was 47 at 31st December, 1962 as compared to 45 at 31st December, 1961.

ICE CREAM

At the end of the year there were 83 premises and 11 vehicles in the County registered for the sale of loose Ice Cream. Of these premises 26 were also registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream. The remainder bought in their supplies from bulk manufacturers. Premises for the sale of wrapped Ice Cream require no registration and it is not known how many of these there are in the County.

The changes in the number of Certificates of Registration during the year are shown in the following table:

	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>
Certificates in force at 1st January, 1962	80	8
Certificates cancelled during the year	4	2
Certificates granted during the year	7	5
Certificates in force at 31st December, 1962:		
(a) manufacture/storage/sale	26	-
(b) storage/sale	49	-
(c) sale	8	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	83	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>

All premises manufacturing, and most premises registered for the storage and sale of Ice Cream, were regularly inspected during the year. Altogether 84 visits were made in this connection. The ice cream from all manufacturers selling in the County was sampled on several occasions during the year. The number of samples taken was 140.

Samples of Ice Cream submitted for bacteriological examination

	<u>No. of samples taken</u>	<u>No. conforming to recommended standard</u>	<u>No. failing</u>
"Loose" Ice Cream	113	91	22
Pre-packed Ice Cream	27	24	3

All unsatisfactory samples were followed by investigational visits and further samples.

Details of samples taken for chemical analysis (15 formal and 1 informal) are included in the section of the Annual Report on Food and Drugs Sampling. All of these samples were found to be satisfactory.

As in previous years it was found that the careful manufacturer continued to keep his unblemished record while the doubtful manufacturer staggered through the 12 months with the usual number of bad samples. The latter are visited after unsatisfactory samples are procured and carefully supervised until conditions are satisfactory.

Some trouble was encountered with a retailer who bought in 1-2 gallon prepacked containers of ice cream. Although kept at the correct temperature it was frequently found that canisters which had been opened for some time gave bad results. Freshly opened canisters always gave a good result which exonerated the manufacturer. Retailers must realise that their commodity requires just as much care and attention as ice cream manufactured on the premises and not remain under the impression that the responsibility for ensuring that this type of ice cream is of a satisfactory bacteriological standard remains solely with the manufacturer.

After procuring seven unsatisfactory samples of ice cream from a manufacturer notification was given of the Council's intention to cancel his Certificate of Registration. On receiving an undertaking from the holder of the Registration that (a) he would dispose of his present equipment and use a complete cold mix and (b) provide new sterilising equipment, the Committee resolved not to cancel the Certificate. All samples taken since then have been satisfactory.

FOOD HYGIENE

All food premises not already complying with the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, and most other food premises were again visited during the year. In this connection 1,780 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors. A considerable improvement was noticed in most premises, but a number of owners appear to be awaiting the service of a Notice before carrying out any work necessary. The position in the County at the end of 1962 was as follows:

Premises where all work had been carried out	approximately	60%
Premises where most work had been carried out	do.	20%
Premises where very little had been done	do.	6%
Premises where nothing had been done	do.	14%

The owners of premises where nothing or very little has been done are being dealt with by the service of Notices. Already 25 Notices have been served with the desired effect and it is hoped that all other offenders will have been similarly dealt with before the end of 1963.

The parts of the Regulations relating to cleanliness were also enforced during the year and, where necessary, warning letters were sent. It is evident that more time will have to be spent in this connection, particularly at bakehouses, butchers' shops and catering establishments, in that order, where in many premises productivity greatly outweighs attempts at hygiene.

BAKEHOUSES

The attitude of bakers in particular, to food hygiene could in many cases be considered humorous were it not for the fact that they were deadly serious. One baker, for example was found to be keeping dough on top of an old barrel in his fuel store. The handle-bars of the message boy's bicycle were embedded in the dough. On the baker's attention being drawn to this he said that he would remove the dough immediately - he was just going away to make fruit cakes with it in any case.

In another bakehouse the baker exclaimed that he didn't realise that there were flagstones on his bakehouse floor until he was made to clean it. The same baker objected to removing cobwebs from the bakehouse walls and ceiling - his reason being that they kept down flies.

TWIN SINKS

A number of hoteliers who complied with the requirements of the Regulations relating to washing facilities for glasses in bars,

by providing inserts for existing sinks now appreciate that these are more of nuisance than an advantage. In some cases the barman has conveniently misplaced the inserts and they can only be found after a long search.

MOBILE FISH AND CHIP SHOPS

We are indeed fortunate that there are very few mobile fish and chip shops (to give the correct name for these converted 'buses) in the County. It was found, however, that two such shops were operating in Fife from premises in Kinross.

The "premises" consisted of a garden shed. The garden shed, in addition to being used as a cleaning and chipping room for the potatoes also acted as a battery charging room and a store for a multitude of articles including a bicycle, chimney sweeping brushes, a clothes boiler, step ladders and other such articles.

A letter from the Council resulted in the transfer of the business to another County!

CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION

There were 50 new Certificates of Exemption issued during the year. All of these were for the provision of a wash-hand basin. In three cases applications for Certificates of Exemption relating to a wash-hand basin were refused because suitable alternative facilities were not available.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

Seven samples of fertilisers and two of feeding stuffs were taken during 1962. As in the past our "regular customers" continued to call upon our services. It has been noted, however, that no failures were reported in the samples taken from our main "customer", whereas previous years have shown a high percentage of failures. This can be taken as an encouraging sign that suppliers are now fully aware of their obligations - at least to this man in particular.

A complaint was received during the year from a pig keeper that two of his pigs had died suddenly. As the Vet. could not find the obvious cause of death the pig keeper suspected that the meal he had been feeding the pigs with was the cause of the trouble. A sample of the pig feed taken at the mill from which it was supplied was found to be satisfactory.

Report by Analyst on samples taken

<u>Article</u>	<u>Analysis</u>
Organic Manure or Compost	Sample did not conform to guarantee in that it was deficient in Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash to extent of 1.47%, 3.52%, 0.93% respectively.
Fisons 41 Granular Fertiliser	Sample conformed to guarantee in all respects.
Liquid Fertiliser (Informal)	Sample conformed to guarantee.
High Potash Fertiliser	Sample conformed to guarantee in all respects.
High Potash Fertiliser	Sample did not conform to Regulations as no guarantee was submitted.
Nitrovit Pig Weaner	Sample conformed to guarantee.
Liquid Fertiliser	Sample conformed to guarantee.
Min-O-Vit with 10% Mag. Oxide	Sample conformed to guarantee.
Ground Limestone	Sample conformed to guarantee.

RATS AND MICE

As in the previous year the duties imposed on the Council by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, were carried out by two full-time operators. The two men covered the whole of the County and although disinfestation work occupied most of their time it was found possible to carry out a number of surveys of agricultural and other properties.

The following tables show the number and types of properties surveyed and the infestations found.

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling houses	Business or Industrial Premises	Agricul- tural Properties	Total
1. No. of Properties inspected:					
(a) As a result of notification	38	29	42	21	130
(b) Otherwise	259	-	-	503	762
Total	297	29	42	524	892
2. No. of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice.	77	27	36	130	270
3. No. of above infested properties satisfactorily cleared					
(a) by Local Authority	77	27	36	53	193
(b) Otherwise	-	-	-	77	77
Total	77	27	36	130	270

Included in the above table are 38 refuse tips. These were visited at least once per month and any infestations found were dealt with immediately. This kept the tips more or less rat free although they were liable to re-infestation when shelter or feeding places in neighbouring premises were disturbed. The use of token baits controlled initial re-infestations but only regular visits ensured that such re-infestations were effectively dealt with.

At the request of the Department of Agriculture a survey of grain stacks in the process of threshing was carried out to ascertain the number of rats and mice nesting therein. The results of the survey were as follows:

<u>No. of Stacks.</u> <u>Inspected</u>	<u>No. found infested</u> <u>with</u>		<u>Extent of Infestation</u>	
	<u>Rats</u>	<u>Mice</u>	<u>Rats</u> <u>Average No.</u>	<u>Mice</u> <u>Average No.</u>
19	9	7	8	17

As in previous years a number of farmers had to be reminded of their obligation to fence stacks during threshing.

In addition to the normal work, the following infestations were also treated:

Ants	-	1	Flies	-	6
Bats	-	7	Moles	-	51
Bees	-	3	Rabbits	-	5
Fleas	-	1	Silverfish	-	1
			Wasps	-	5

NON - TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS

PERTH COUNTY

HOUSING

New Houses

The number of new houses erected in the County during the year was 90. This figure was made up as follows:

	<u>2 apts.</u>	<u>3 apts.</u>	<u>4 apts.</u>	<u>5 or more apts.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Erected by Local Authority	4	7	-	-	11
Erected by Private persons	1	15	41	22	79

HOUSING GRANTS

New Houses for Agricultural Workers:

Included in the above table are 11 houses for Agricultural workers. Certificates recommending payment were issued in respect of these 11 houses.

Applications for grant for the erection of 14 new houses were received during the year. Grants were promised in 11 cases; 2 applications were withdrawn and the remaining application was still under consideration at the end of the year.

Improvement Grants:

Promise of grant for the improvement of 29 houses were made during

the year.

The works of conversion or improvement at 59 houses were completed during this period and qualified for payment of grant. Some of these houses were promised grant during 1962 but the majority were approved in previous years.

Standard Grants:

Applications for Standard Grants in respect of 29 houses were received.

Grants were paid in respect of 31 houses. In 19 of these cases all amenities were provided. In the other cases certain of the amenities were already in existence before the work was carried out.

CERTIFICATE OF DISREPAIR

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS

The number of houses visited during the year was 1,068. Of these 579 were visited in connection with applications for Council houses.

Reports on 160 houses found to be unfit for human habitation were prepared. These were considered by the Housing Committee and the following Orders made:

Demolition Orders	-	58 (covering 77 houses)
Closing Orders	-	57

The number of houses actually vacated and/or closed during the year was 58, and the number of houses demolished was 4. Ten undertakings were given and accepted by the Council, and 12 cases were still under review at the end of the year.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1962

The introduction of the above Act amended the principal Act of 1950 under which unfit houses are closed. The changes in legislation brought about by the new Act overcame some of the difficulties faced by Local Authorities in making Closing or Demolition Orders and it is hoped that this will assist in the closing of many unfit houses which, although damp, poorly lit and without running water or W.C. are readily re-let by owners as soon as they become vacant.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The number of Caravan Site Licences issued during the year was 11. This brings the total of Licensed Caravan Sites in the County to 56.

All sites were regularly visited - some more regularly than others where the conditions of the Site Licence were not being complied with. At one residential site where conditions were unsatisfactory the Licenceholder was required by the Council to reduce the number of caravans on his Site from 18 to 5 until certain improvements were made.

At two holiday sites where, despite repeated requests and warnings the Site Licence conditions were not being met, reports were sent to the Procurator Fiscal. In one case the Licenceholder was fined £20, and in the other the Licenceholder was fined £30.

On the whole conditions at the caravan sites were fairly satisfactory and caravanners touring Perthshire should no longer expect to 'rough it', as was the case in most sites a few years ago.

In a few of our larger sites more and more caravans owned by the Licenceholders are occupying their sites. Those caravans are rented to holidaymakers during most of the summer months and in peak periods this is presumably the reason why there is a shortage of licensed site accommodation and more and more caravans are seen parked in laybys, etc.

This brings its own problems which it is hoped will be remedied by Site owners enlarging their existing sites or providing additional ones.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

In the past our Byelaws as to Tents, Vans and Sheds have been used mainly for dealing with tinkers and berrypickers. For this purpose they provided a certain control over the encampments. It is now evident, however, that a form of Byelaws is necessary to deal with the luxury or chalet type of house used only for holiday purposes and outwith the scope of the Building Byelaws. One such application was received and was dealt with by "negotiation".

TINKERS

The tinkers are still with us. In spite of much movement, and eviction by the land owners, the McFarlanes, the Townsleys and the McGregors pop up at odd places throughout the Perth District although there is now no great concentration of encampments as in previous years. Smaller communities mainly restricted to the one family have been discovered and complaints have been very few. One family has filtered back to the old stamping ground at Ordie Mill, Luncarty, but the Council have decided to allow the family to remain there provided they do not augment their numbers and cause nuisance and disturbances.

Several visits were made during the year in connection with tinkers encampments. It was found in three cases that these people were being employed by the owners of the land for such work as potato dressing, etc. In each case the farmer was written to and his attention drawn to the requirements of the Byelaws for Tents, Vans and Sheds. In one case latrines and a water supply were provided at the camp. At the other two camps the owners asked the tinkers to remove.

So far all attempts have been unsuccessful in finding a permanent site for the tinkers. All are sympathetic towards the tinkers - provided

the site is far enough away from their own doorstep. Village communities in particular do not want any permanent structure in their neighbourhood as this may reduce the amenities of the District and result in them being plagued by the usual wares which they peddle from door to door.

SEASONAL WORKERS

During the year all the known seasonal workers camps were visited. It was found that 34 of these were occupied. In all cases the minimum requirements of the Seasonal Workers Byelaws were being met. It is, however, encouraging to report again that in one or two camps improvements have been completed which bring them well above the Byelaw standard. In one case the fruitgrower was persuaded to instal a sanitary annex with W.C.s and wash-hand basins. This brings the number of camps with flush toilets and running water to 12.

Conditions at the large seasonal workers camp on the Essendy Moor still leave much to be desired although two water points giving mains water supply to the campers were installed before the commencement of last year's fruitpicking season. It is hoped that the camp owners may be persuaded to instal sanitary annexes with W.Cs. etc. before the commencement of next year's fruit-picking season. The joint owners of this camp decided that rather than meet the demands of the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959 for their kitchen and dining premises these would be closed and no meals would be prepared and eaten therein. The campers were made responsible for the preparation and cooking of their own foodstuffs and to this end the camp owners supplied gas cookers which were installed in small annexes adjoining the huts.

One other camp owner also closed down his kitchen and left the responsibility of preparing and cooking food to the individual campers.

It was found necessary to report to the appropriate committee of the Council one camp owner for the shocking conditions and lack of supervision at his camp whilst it was occupied by fruit-pickers. This person has

agreed to instal new toilets and other equipment before next year's fruit-picking season commences.

The number of visits made in connection with seasonal workers accommodation during the year was 77.

CAMPING GROUNDS

Three camping grounds were also visited during the fruit-picking season and in these the requirements of the Tents, Vans and Sheds Byelaws were being met. Once again it was noted that a number of people using the camping grounds arrived equipped with motor vehicle and trailer caravan. Their stay, however, was usually short and seldom exceeded seven days.

BUILDING BYELAWS

The number of applications received under the Building Byelaws during the year is very similar to last year with only slight variations in the different classifications. The rate of new housing and new farm buildings is about the same but there is a slight decrease in the number of "alterations and additions to houses" and "conversion of other premises into houses". With the Housing Grants available for improving houses and converting others premises into houses one would have expected the trend to be the other way and it is to be hoped that this decrease will not continue unless, of course, it reflects such a high standard of housing in the County that there are few substandard houses left to improve. The table on Page 34 gives details of the various applications made under Building Byelaws during the year.

While statistics can indicate the number of applications dealt with each year they do not reveal the amount of field work and administration involved to properly administer the Byelaws. The true work in operating the Byelaws starts and finishes with the practical application for one is constantly faced with new building materials and practices on which the

Byelaws themselves may not give any guidance, but which in their essence encourage the use of new materials and methods. Even with traditional building it is surprising and disappointing the number of proposals submitted which fail to meet the Byelaws on some fairly elementary points of building practice, and too often good building practice is sacrificed for design and convenience consideration. This means, of course, that not only must the proposals be submitted to careful scrutiny and checking but regular inspection of the work in progress must be maintained.

It is admitted that the Byelaws do contain certain anomalies which cannot be reconciled to practical application but on the whole the Byelaws make a very real contribution to maintaining good standards of building and design and I am glad to say that the majority of architects and builders in the County maintain and surpass the standards required by the Building Byelaws.

The types of plans submitted were dealt with under the following headings.

NATURE OF PROPOSED WORK - 1962

	<u>Number</u>
New permanent houses	
(Private Enterprise involving 94 houses)	
(County Council involving 72 houses)	101
New private garages	112
Alterations and additions to commercial garages	3
New farm buildings	67
Alterations to farm buildings	9
New dairy premises	3
Alterations to dairy premises	4
New Milk Bar and Farm Produce Stall	1
Alterations and additions to houses	226
Conversion of premises into houses	6
Conversion of houses into other premises	4
New garden sheds and greenhouses	23
New Local Authority schools	2
New Local Authority residential school	1
	<hr/>
Carried Forward	562

	Number
Brought Forward	562
Alterations and additions to Local Authority Schools	3
Alterations and additions to Private schools	2
New Outdoor Training Centre	1
New factory premises	1
Alterations and additions to factory premises	2
Alterations and additions to shops	8
New Public Conveniences	3
Alterations and additions to hotels	28
Alterations to Village Halls	3
New Caravan Sites	3
Alterations and additions to Caravan Sites	6
Others	76
	<hr/> 698 <hr/>

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS

It was necessary to serve two notices in respect of dangerous buildings during the year. In one case the floor of a bedroom collapsed and in the other the chimneyhead was defective and in danger of collapsing.

One building, a disused hearse house, was also found to be in a dangerous condition. The owner's attention was drawn to this and was instrumental in having the roof which was in danger of collapse, removed and the remaining walls pointed and made safe. One other dangerous building was dealt with during the year. This was a house with a thatched roof. The thatch and corrugated iron placed on the roof to keep it watertight had become loose and was in danger of being blown into the adjoining street and gardens. This was also made safe.

Other dangerous conditions dealt with included a loose chimney pot lying on a chimneyhead and a dangerous chimneyhead.

WATER SAMPLING

During the year 189 samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis and 362 for bacteriological examination. These samples were reported on as follows:

Public Supplies

Chemical Analyses

Good	-	99
Doubtful	-	7
Bad	-	10

Bacteriological Examination

Satisfactory	-	168
Fairly Satisfactory	-	69
Unsatisfactory	-	26

In most cases where fairly satisfactory and unsatisfactory samples were procured repeat samples were taken. If these were still unsatisfactory they were referred to the County Water and Drainage Engineer for investigation.

The following samples were also taken as a result of requests in connection with applications for Agricultural Water Supply Grants and following complaints, etc.

Chemical Analyses

Good	-	57
Doubtful	-	5
Bad	-	11

Bacteriological Examination

Satisfactory	-	58
Fairly Satisfactory	-	25
Unsatisfactory	-	16

FACTORIES

There are 195 registered factories in the County. During inspections of these factories, involving 218 visits, 27 contraventions of the Factories Acts were found. These related to:

Want of Cleanliness	4
Insufficient sanitary conveniences	8
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences ..	13
Sanitary conveniences not separate for sexes ..	2

In 27 cases written notice was sent to the owners requiring that the contraventions be attended to. In most cases these were attended to and it is anticipated that the remaining contraventions will be remedied without recourse to Court action.

OUTWORKERS

There were no outworkers in the County during the year.

TRADES

The following are the trades undertaken in the County:

Mechanical

Aerated waters	1	Leathercraft	1
Aircraft repairs	1	Malting	1
Bakers	9	Motor Vehicles, Agricultural	
Blacksmiths	6	machinery, plant, etc. repairs.	57
Brick making	1	Plumbers	3
Car polish	1	Provender	3
Coachbuilding	1	Re-inforced concrete blocks	2
Coffin making	1	Saddlery	1
Electrical appliances	1	Sausage making	14
Electrical generating	3	Sawmilling	18
Filtering and waterworks	1	Scrap Merchant	1
Gas works	1	Seed dressing	1
Grass drying	2	Tailoring	1
Heraldic Woodcraft	1	Textiles (beetling, bleaching,	
Joiners	31	spinning etc.)	7
Laundries	4	Whisky distilling	5

Non-Mechanical

Blacksmiths	2	Plumbers	2
Handloom Weaving	1	Sporran and Belt making	1
Joiners	1		

Other Premises

Electrical Stations, Building Sites, etc. - 8

New Factory Premises

Plans were approved for the formation of 1 new factory and for alterations and additions to 2 existing factory premises.

COMPLAINTS

The usual number of complaints were received during the year. These can be classified under the following headings, with the number of visits paid in each instance.

(a) Defective drains, etc.	..	..	..	....	69
(b) Inadequate and unsatisfactory water supplies	..				32
(c) Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	4
(d) Deposits of Refuse	..	..	..	..	8
(e) Dirty houses	..	..	..	..	1
(f) Burial Grounds	..	..	..	..	1
(g) Smoke	..	..	..	..	10
(h) Smell	..	..	..	..	3
(i) Others	..	..	..	..	91
(j) Piggeries	..	..	..	..	13
(k) Pollution of Burns	..	..	..	..	15

In previous report I referred to repeated complaints about smell from a grass drying plant in Scone. A fire in the grass drying plant satisfactorily abated this nuisance. The plant is not to be put into use again.

Following a complaint about crude sewage killing fish in Methven Burn extensive drain tracing was carried out in the village of Methven. It was at first thought that several properties in the village had not been connected into the sewer but check tests proved that there was a break in the sewer. Surcharge from the sewer seeped into the burn when the sewer was running full after heavy rain and caused the pollution. The matter has now been remedied.

CINEMAS

There are now no cinemas operating in the Landward area of the County.

BURIALS CARRIED OUT BY LOCAL AUTHORITY

There were three adult burials arranged and carried out under the National Assistance Act.

EXHUMATION

The remains of 5 German prisoners of war were exhumed from Alyth Cemetery by a German pathologist and placed in caskets for removal to a German War Cemetery in England. The process of exhumation and the refilling of the graves was carried out in a most efficient manner without any nuisance whatsoever.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Only two industrial plants in the County continue to give trouble. In previous years smoke observations revealed contraventions of the main Act and Regulations at the plants and additional observations carried out at the beginning of this year again showed excessive emissions of Black and Dark Smoke. Both plants burn solid fuel and are overworked and inefficient. In one case the firm intend to instal chain grate stokers as soon^aas possible and the other is to instal an oil fired plant.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Two matters were the major topics in this Service during 1962 - Litter and Refuse Disposal.

LITTER

The littering of roadside laybys and unofficial stopping places gave the greatest concern and became the subject of a special report. The first thing to be settled was whether this problem was a Roads or Health responsibility and while there is a good case for each Department it was finally agreed that it could more appropriately be dealt with by the Cleansing Service. In the first instance a report on a Pilot scheme was prepared and the Western District of the County was chosen as the proving ground. The whole scheme was based on the principle that the Local Authority should provide (a) sufficient litter receptacles to cater for all the roadside halts where litter is, or can be expected to be found, and (b) an adequate emptying service for these receptacles. This involved the provision of approximately 600 litter receptacles and, a special vehicle and crew to maintain them. The capital cost of this project was estimated to be approximately £6,000 and annual costs approximately £1,500.

In a popular tourist County such as Perthshire this could be considered a small contribution for the Local Authority to make to further the County's main industry but it is, nevertheless, a seemingly high cost to pay to put to right the untidy habits of so many of the public. The litter problem has been recognised for many years now, however, and despite legislation designed to curb it, the amount of litter has been increasing. It would seem therefore that "If you can't beat 'em, you best join 'em."

The Pilot scheme was approved by the County Council in December of the year and will be brought into operation in the Spring of 1963.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The disposal of refuse continues to be foremost in our minds and while we have no immediate problem it becomes clearer each year that some form of treatment will be necessary to successfully deal with the changing

composition of the refuse. Treatment by conventional means creates its own problems in a County of this size, if it is to be kept within reasonable economic limits, and we must therefore explore the less conventional avenues to resolve our problem. Conventional destructor plant would require to serve a large area to be of economic value and this would give rise to transport problems of considerable magnitude, which would incur a high cost. Until we find some method of treating refuse which suits our particular requirements and circumstances we must, therefore, concentrate on the better control of our existing refuse tip at North Friarton, St. Martins, which is of great value to the Eastern Region and could equally well be used by the Perth Region if required.

The present position in the Perth, Eastern and Central Regions is quite satisfactory but the Highland and Western Regions are not as well provided with suitably located tips as we would wish. One would naturally think that in a County like this, there would never be any shortage of ground for refuse tips but it is surprising just how difficult it has become to secure ground for this purpose. Although the main difficulty is finding a suitably located site there is also a reluctance on the part of most owners to lease land for a refuse tip - albeit that the land we want will be worthless to the owner and would be reclaimed by our operations.

This reluctance is understandable for the changing composition of household refuse makes it difficult to control without large quantities of blinding material. Ironically, as the bulk of refuse increases the available blinding material tends to become scarce. The amount of packaging and paper in the refuse and the lack of ash makes it difficult to control and compact and presents an unsightly mess which cannot always be effectively blinded. The Clean Air Act has worked against us in this matter as many of the industrial furnaces are changing over to oil, depriving us of a source of ashes. Apart from the difficulty of levelling and compacting refuse it is also very susceptible to fires and tip fires can seriously disrupt the normal working of the cleansing services, as they must be dealt with promptly if trouble for ourselves and complaints are to be avoided. Not all fires arise from natural

causes and considerable trouble is caused by tinkers and the like who 'rake' the tips for whatever saleable material they can find. Their 'raking' is always done, of course, when our men are off the site and invariably fires left by them have a good hold before they can be tackled by us.

All this suggests that present day household refuse should be reduced in bulk before it is tipped. Not only to prevent nuisance from fires, etc., but to save what available tipping space we have.

REFUSE REMOVAL

The day to day work of removing refuse from the householder's premises goes on without interruption, and without serious incident. No service operates without some incident, of course, and each Region had its share. Most of these incidents arose from bins not emptied and always started out as complaints against the men. In 90% of the cases, however, investigation showed the fault did not lie with the men but that either the bin wasn't out in time (despite the assurances of the complainer) or the bin contained hot ashes or other material which is not normally removed as household refuse.

The refuse collectors are a much maligned body of men and it is regrettable that it is only the blame and not the praise that we hear most about. One hears very little of numerous cases where they assist elderly people by carrying out and returning their bins or their honesty in handing over a sum of £40 which they saved from being burned in the tip, as happened this year in the Highland Region. These men carry out a disagreeable job under difficult circumstances and it is only under conditions beyond their control that they ever fail to give their Service.

STREET SWEEPING

With the present emphasis on litter it is natural that the street sweeping services should come under attention. Two new part-time Village Officers were appointed during the year, one each at Almondbank/Pitcairngreen and Bridge of Earn. While these part-time men do a good job

and their work makes a valuable contribution to maintaining our village streets tidy it is an uncertain method of operating, relying as we do on active pensioners to fill the posts. Street sweeping is in fact, the somewhat neglected section of our Cleansing Service and it is surprising to find that in the whole County there are only two Village Officers solely under the control of this Department and whose duties are mainly concerned with street sweeping. Both of these men are located in the Perth District at Scone and Invergowrie.

In the Perth District there are also four part-time Village Officers, and one full-time man whose time is shared with other Departments. In the Central District there are three full-time Village Officers but in each case only a small proportion of his time is given to street sweeping. The Western District has two full-time men on a similar basis. The Highland District has one full-time man mainly on street sweeping and District Council work and in the Eastern District there are no Village Officers whatever. While our village streets never reach the state that many city streets get into it is remarkable that they appear as clean as they do, considering the small street sweeping force available. Perhaps, however, it is 'all in the eyes of the beholder' and we in Perthshire happen to be 'Nelson types' when it comes to the condition of our streets.

SALVAGE

The limited recovery of waste paper was continued in the Perth District throughout the year and 32 tons. 9 cwt. was dispatched to the mills, to be sold for £210 18 5d. This is an increase of £31 15 3d over the previous year.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The new conveniences at Kenmore were opened in August of the year and although only available for the latter part of the holiday season it is obvious that they are providing a much needed service in the area. These conveniences have been fitted with wash-hand basins and the opportunity is to be taken to try out the provision of paper towel vending

machines. It is fairly certain that there will be a demand for this facility but what we cannot be sure of is whether the machines will escape our constant companions - vandals.

Reports of wanton damage were not so many as in other years but it will be necessary to completely decorate the Dunkeld conveniences (Ladies as well as Gents) to remove the 'artistic' efforts of our other constant companions - the 'muralists'. Various ideas were explored to find a surface finish that would resist or deter these 'artists' but it is doubtful - short of using ship plating - if any surface will completely defeat the persistence of the 'muralists'. Perhaps the only answer will be to line the buildings entirely with blackboards and provide a free supply of chalk - in various colours of course.

Like many of our services the need for public conveniences increases each year and this greater need can no doubt be related to the increasing number of motor cars per head of population. As the flow of tourists into and through the County increases it is natural that the demand for this service increases and I am afraid that some of our existing public conveniences no longer satisfy the particular requirements. This is particularly true of St. Fillans and Aberfoyle.

At St. Fillans the existing conveniences are badly sited for the present day tourists traffic and new conveniences would require to be built on the main route to Lochearnhead. At Aberfoyle the existing conveniences are quite inadequate for the volume of traffic and are also badly sited for stopping vehicles. Aberfoyle is also the cause of more complaints regarding the condition of premises than all the other conveniences together and this arises from the tremendous use made of the premises and the fact that only a part-time attendant is employed. In a situation like Aberfoyle new and larger conveniences are necessary and a full-time attendant required.

The gross income from Public Conveniences in the County for 1962 amounted to £284 8 5d a decrease of £44 14 6d from the previous year.

STREET LIGHTING

The year 1962 could be noted for improvements in the street lighting in the County, and naturally, the emphasis was on Main Traffic Routes.

The new Trunk Road lighting in Blackford and Aberuthven was brought into operation and final approval was given to a similar installation for Bridge of Earn.

The A.90 trunk road through Bridge of Earn is one of the most heavily trafficked routes in the County and among the worst lighted. The proposed new lighting, using 140 watt sodium units, will extend over the present 30 m.p.h. restriction on this road and will make a very great contribution to road safety and village amenity. It had been hoped that installation work would have started this year but slow delivery of the steel columns and adverse weather have decreed otherwise. The installation will, however, be completed in time for the new lighting season in August, 1963. The estimated cost of this installation is £3,089 11 6d of which 50% will be recovered by way of grant, if the road remains a Trunk Road for at least 10 years.

Improvements were also carried out to the Main Streets in Bankfoot, Burrelton and Invergowrie and in each case 3 feet fluorescent units were used. In Bankfoot a 4 x 30 watt unit was used and in Burrelton and Invergowrie 3 x 30 watt units were used with very good results in each case. It is unfortunate, however, that some of these units gave considerable trouble by failing to strike to full brilliance. The fault was inconsistent however, and a unit which failed one night would operate correctly the following night and vice versa. Several possible causes were investigated but remedial measures did not produce a permanent cure and it was finally decided that the lack of a proper 'earth' was the basic cause of the malfunctioning. A sufficient 'earth' could not be readily provided on the wooden poles, however, but after a test period the H.E.B. engineers agreed to permit 'earthing' to their Neutral conductor, and this now seems to be an effective cure.

The improvement to the lighting on the Telford Bridge at Dunkeld was

also completed during the year, after considerable delay over the design and number of units to be provided. The original proposal submitted allowed for a lighting unit on each of the six buttresses along both sides of the bridge, but local and National Trust views held that so many units would spoil the appearance of the Bridge. The number of units was consequently reduced to three on each side of the bridge, which has unfortunately meant a proportional reduction in the lighting of the carriageway. The lanterns supplied by the National Trust, which was consulted in the matter, were old gas lanterns from the City of Edinburgh, adapted to an electric light source. The columns were specially made to a design created for this bridge and are intended to resemble the original iron fittings. The columns were made by a local foundry.

It is very proper and satisfying that art and craftsmanship can be introduced to street lighting installations and it is only regretted that it is sometimes difficult to successfully marry the fine aesthetic results to the all consuming demands of the modern horseless carriage.

Two new lighting Districts were formed during the year, viz. Crianlarich and Port of Menteith. At Crianlarich a system of 16 lighting points was installed which catered for all the village pedestrian routes. At Port of Menteith the original proposal for system of 7 points was extended to 11 lighting points, to include the County Council houses on the east side of the village. It was fortunate that at the time this scheme was being considered the G.P.O. commenced removing their overhead telephone lines along the main road and we were able to take over their poles. This meant a considerable saving in cost and made the extension of the system a more economic proposition. A similar situation arose at St. Madoes where an extension of the lighting was required and the down-taking of G.P.O. overheads lines coincided with our need for poles along the same route. The taking over of existing G.P.O. poles is not only a financial saving to both Authorities but also avoids an ugly duplication of poles. I am happy to say that we have had helpful co-operation from the Post Office Telephone Authorities on this matter and the arrangements have been made with the minimum use of file filling paper.

It is becoming apparent that street lighting is now regarded in the

County to be as essential a service as water, drainage, refuse collection, and roads, and with this awareness comes demands for improvements. Since the first installation of street lighting in the County and, in fact, until recent years the lighting systems provided have been to a basic standard of 'pedestrian' lighting, regardless of the classification of the road and the traffic flow. Undoubtedly this standard was governed by (a) the Rate burden that a street lighting system would impose on a village, and motivated by this consideration, (b) that 'half a loaf was better than no bread' or 'you should crawl before you walk'. Indeed, these very considerations apply today but as we are now mainly dealing with smaller villages and hamlets off the busy Main Traffic Routes the pedestrian standard of lighting is more acceptable. The financial consideration of street lighting services are very real, however, and few, if any, villages could afford to instal the recommended standards for lighting Main Traffic Routes or even to light the side roads to the recommended standards. Nevertheless it was in 1956, before the accrued benefits of the Regional Rating System and increased rateable values, that the Scone Special Districts Committee decided that the Main Road through the village required better lighting, and installed the first system of sodium in the County. While the standard of lighting provided in this case was not as high as one would have wanted it was still a big improvement on the original system and was the first step in the right direction. Following the formation of the separate Special Lighting Districts into Regions it has been possible to embark on more improvement schemes than hitherto and advantage has been taken of the position in all Regions of the County.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF STREET LIGHTING POINTS IN THE COUNTY

Village	Gas Filled	Mercury Vapour	Others	No. of Additional Points Erected During Year
<u>CENTRAL DISTRICT</u>				
Aberuthven	5	-	20 sodium	13
Blackford	22	-	27 sodium	11
Comrie	67	-	1 Fluorescent	-
Dunning	33	5	-	-
Gilmerton	7	-	-	-
Muckhart	19	-	-	-
Muthill	35	-	-	-
St. Fillans	28	-	-	-
	216	5	47 Sodium 1 Fluorescent	24

EASTERN DISTRICT

Ardler	7	-	-	-
Ashgrove and Old Mill Road, Blairgowrie	7	-	1 Fluorescent	1
Balbeggie	9	8	1 Blended	-
Burrelton	46	-	14 Fluorescent	-
Caputh	7	-	-	-
Guildtown	9	6	-	-
Kinrossie	5	-	-	-
Kirkmichael	12	-	-	-
Meigle	9	14	5 Blended	1
Meikleour	6	-	-	-
Muir of Alyth	8	-	-	-
Muirton of Ardblair ..	6	-	-	-
New Alyth	12	-	-	-
Rosemount	13	-	-	-
Spittalfield	9	-	-	-
	165	28	15 Fluorescent 6 Blended	2

Village	Gas Filled	Mercury Vapour	Others	No. of Additional Points Erected During Year
<u>HIGHLAND DISTRICT</u>				
Acharn	8	-	-	1
Ballinluig	16	-	-	1
Birnam and Dunkeld ..	83	-	10 Fluorescent	1
Blair Atholl	36	-	-	-
Grandtully & Strathtay	26	-	-	-
Kenmore	15	-	-	-
Kinloch Rannoch	17	-	2 Fluorescent	-
Little Ballinluig ..	5	-	-	-
Murthly	20	-	-	-
	226		12 Fluorescent	3

PERTH DISTRICT

Almondbank & Pitcairngreen	44	-	-	1
Bankfoot	48	-	19 Fluorescent	26
Bridge of Earn	78	-	-	-
Errol	44	-	1 Fluorescent	-
Forgandenny	13	-	-	-
Glenfarg	44	-	1 Sodium	-
Glencarse	6	-	-	-
Inchture	7	-	-	-
Invergowrie	84	-	1 Fluorescent	-
Kingoodie	14	-	-	14
Longforgan.. ..	36	-	-	-
Luncarty	39	-	-	3
Methven	46	8	5 Blended	6
New Scone	127	1	59 Sodium	21
St. Madoes.. ..	18	-	-	-
Stanley	60	-	2 Fluorescent	-
	708	9	5 Blended 60 Sodium 23 Fluorescent	71

Village	Gas Filled	Mercury Vapour	Others	No. of Additional Points Erected During Year
<u>WESTERN DISTRICT</u>				
Aberfoyle	43	18	-	-
Ardochbank, Doune	1	-	-	-
Braco	7	6	-	-
Gartmore	18	-	-	1
Keltie Bridge, Callander	2	-	-	-
Killin	43	-	-	3
Kinbuck	6	-	-	-
Leny Feus, Callander	5	-	10 Sodium	-
Thornhill	26	-	1 Sodium	-
Whitecross, Dunblane	6	-	-	-
	157	24	11 Sodium	4
<hr/>				
TOTAL NO. OF POINTS IN THE COUNTY	1,472	66	118 Sodium 51 Fluorescent 11 Blended	104

The following information has been provided by the Water and Drainage Engineer of the Council.

WATER SUPPLIES

1962 proved to be rather an unhappy year for the Water Authority as Misfortune twice caught the Department in her net! In the Spring, severe restrictions on spending were enforced by the Scottish Development Department and therefore the original Capital Programme had to be severely curtailed. Again, during June and July extremely dry weather occurred and this coupled with high winds put a severe strain on certain of the catchment areas. In particular, considerable difficulty was experienced in maintaining the water supply to the Methven, Almondbank, and Huntingtower

area and as Perth City was also in trouble, emergency pumping from the R.N. Store Depot at Almondbank had to be introduced.

The Loch Turret Water Board trunk main, through which untreated water is passed from Loch Turret to Grangemouth and Clackmannanshire, was at last brought into direct use by Perthshire and water is now being drawn off at Strowan and at Dunblane where a supply is being taken for the Queen Victoria School and for Ashgrove.

A tender for the sub-trunk main to serve Perthshire from Dunblane to Aberfoyle has been accepted and the successful contractor has now taken delivery of a large quantity of pipes and specials and will shortly commence mainlaying. Tenders for the sub-trunk main from Gilmerton to Perth have also been received and work on that main should commence early in 1963. If all goes smoothly, those schemes should be completed in 1964 and so only the summer of 1963 has to be faced before relief for those areas to be served by the schemes should become available.

The draft Loch Benachally Water Order has now been prepared, but while the gauging weirs previously installed are yielding useful results, little further work has been carried out on the design of the scheme itself.

Before the County is considered in detail, it is of interest to note that the total actual expenditure on Water Schemes to 31st December, 1962, was estimated at £27,190 and this compares with the provisional estimate of £79,745. The large under-spending is due, of course, to the restrictions placed by the Scottish Development Department on Capital Expenditure.

The above figure, however, does not include expenditure incurred on either of the sub-trunk mains which are being laid under the supervision of the Council's Consultant Engineers, Messrs. Babbie, Shaw and Morton, or the expenditure incurred in completing a section of the Perth sub-trunk main in the Gask area, this scheme also having been supervised by Messrs. Babbie, Shaw and Morton. In fact, on these three

schemes £64,500 was spent compared with a provisional estimated expenditure of £282,500.

In West Perthshire, as mentioned previously, a supply was taken from the Loch Turret trunk main at Kinbuck and at the draw-off point a 50,000 gallon clear water tank was built. A main was laid to serve farms below Gartmore while a short main was laid from Chapel of Boquhapple as far as Littlemill. The Chapel of Boquhapple source will therefore now be used almost to the limit of its capacity, but it will be superseded by the introduction of Turret water to the area. In Kincardine, at Kirklane, the existing main was duplicated.

In Central Perthshire, at Strowan a supply was given to Lochlane Farms etc., the Blackford supply was extended to Kirkton, and the Muirton (Auchterarder) supply was also extended. In Dunning, the main to Findony was renewed, as was part of the main in Main Street, Almondbank, while at Methven the main there was extended to South Cassochie Farm.

In East Perthshire, a major scheme to supply the Craigie area from Lethendy was completed, while the mainlaying part of a booster scheme to serve Berrybrae etc., was also completed. Unfortunately, the latter scheme is not yet in operation as the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board are still in process of introducing a supply of electricity to the booster station. At Stanley, the main being laid to Burmouth has now been completed as have the main renewals in Mansfield Road and Bonhard Road, Scone. At Balbeggie, the main has been extended to Cargill village, while minor extensions of main took place at Highfield Road, Scone, Collace, Hallroom near Guildtown and at Bendochy.

In the Highland area, the extension from Camserney to Dull was completed while at Dunkeld a main was laid to serve the new Fire Station.

In the Carse, a short extension of main was laid to Chapelhill while renovations were carried out on the headworks of the Upper Errol supply.

In the Bridge of Earn-Glenfarg area a booster scheme at Glenfarg was successfully commissioned, while at Aberargie the existing main was extended to Wellfield.

In conjunction with certain roadworks which were being carried out short extensions of main were laid at Ardochbank, Doune, and Rosefield Balbeggie, while housing site mains were extended at Dunning and Scone.

At Gask, the scheme being carried out under the supervision of Messrs. Babbie, Shaw and Morton was successfully completed and a water supply is now being given to Gask village from Pitcairnie Lake.

Finally, it may be noted that during the year, by virtue of new consumers coming on to the supplies, the undernoted fittings have been connected up, viz:-

Water Closets	501
Baths	410
Sinks and Tubs	637
Basins	1,256
Cisterns	327
Heating Systems	53
Drinking Bowls	313
Stand Pipes	88
Field Troughs	113
Other Taps	237
New Communication Pipes	183

This gives an average of 13 new fittings connected up each working day to the County Council's supplies, and this compares with an average of 8 fittings connected up each working day in 1961.

DRAINAGE

GENERAL

The Sewage Treatment Works throughout the County have been satisfactorily operated and serviced by the two Vacuum Tank Waggon and the travelling mechanic has maintained the pumps and mechanical equipment in very good order.

During the year a general service lorry was bought and additional staff employed to deal with repair work, chokages etc. This has proved to be of great value by giving prompt and efficient service in breakdowns or chokages and by general repair work to our plant and property throughout the County.

The cleaning and emptying of private Septic Tanks has again increased during the year and may develop into one of the major duties to be carried out by this Department. The Landward Health Committee has approved the proposal that an offer of an annual service should be made to the owners of Private Septic Tanks. This will enable the service to be operated more economically as the tanks can be grouped and dealt with at one time instead of spasmodically throughout the year. Permission has also been granted to investigate the possibility of purchasing a trailer pump capable of emptying Septic Tanks which are inaccessible to the Vacuum Tank Waggon and it is anticipated that a suitable pump will be found.

It has been a very disappointing year as far as new works are concerned as the Scottish Development Department imposed severe restrictions on expenditure early in the year. The Department would have been prepared to allow work to be commenced on the Birnam and Dunkeld Drainage Scheme but this was held up owing to opposition to the purchase of the site of the Sewage Treatment Works. The only Scheme which was carried out during the year was at Stormontfield and was financed by the Gannochy Trust.

NEW WORKS

Stormontfield This Drainage Scheme serves the village of Stormontfield and extends as far as Colenden and Bog Cottages. Treatment is provided by two Septic Tanks in parallel built on a portion of a field adjoining the road to the Mill. The effluent discharges into the River Tay. Owing to the flat nature of the area, the System cannot be much extended but there is ample room for development without extension.

Birnam and Dunkeld A small portion of this scheme was constructed during the year in the laying of the sewer in Burn Glen Road. This was done in order that the road could be reconstructed.

NEW WORKS IN PROGRESS

As already mentioned, the Birnam and Dunkeld Drainage Scheme was held up owing to opposition to the acquisition of the site. This has now been overcome and we are waiting the approval of the Scottish Development Department of the draft tender when it can be issued to Contractors for offers. Work should be commenced on this Scheme by late Spring.

The late Mr. A.K. Bell left the sum of £10,000 for the improvement of the Sewage Treatment Works at Almondbank. Tenders have been received for this work and an acceptance sent to the successful Contractor. He will be commencing work as soon as weather conditions permit.

The improvement of the Sewage Treatment Works at Stanley also benefits from a grant of £10,000 from the late Mr. A.K. Bell and tenders for this work have been received. Acceptance of the successful offer will be made when entry has been obtained to the additional ground required to house the reconstructed works.

Approval was sought in 1962 for the Fearnan Drainage Scheme but the Scottish Development Department would not permit this expenditure. It is hoped that they will permit the work to proceed during the current year.

A Drainage Scheme for the village of Gilmerton has been prepared and agreement reached with the River Purification Board. The Scheme has not yet been submitted to the Scottish Development Department for approval and this will shortly be done.

A system of sewers has been designed for the village of Pitcairngreen and construction of the system awaits its positioning in the Drainage Priority List and the approval of the Scottish Development Department. This village was included in the bequests of the late Mr. A.K. Bell in conjunction with Almondbank but the amount bequeathed was sufficient only for the reconstruction of the Almondbank Sewage Treatment Works. It is proposed to use the Almondbank Works for treating the Pitcairngreen sewage.

Work is well advanced on the design of a new Sewage Treatment Works for Braco where the sewage at present receives very inadequate treatment

by Septic Tank. This should be ready for approval by the Scottish Development Department by late spring.

Survey work has commenced on the Aberfoyle Drainage Scheme. This is a large and complicated scheme but should be completed by lat Autumn.

The next County Schemes to be considered are Murthly and Blackford and work will be commenced on the design of these during the year.

EXISTING WORKS

During the year there were no major repairs carried out at any of the Sewage Treatment Works.

At Invergowrie a Storm Water Overflow to the River Tay was constructed to assist in reducing the flooding at Station Road during heavy rain. The Sewage from the Storm Water Overflow passes through a Wilks screen before discharging into the river.

KINROSS COUNTY

REPORT TO KINROSS COUNTY COUNCIL ON NON-TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS IN THE COUNTY OF KINROSS

Mr. A.L. Morton · Sanitary Inspector

1. **Water Supplies.** There are public supplies at Milnathort, Kinnesswood, and Cleish and supplies were adequate, but the supply pipes to Cleish Village are in poor repair. The remainder of the County is supplied from private sources or from other Water Authorities whose mains pass through the area.

2. **Drainage** There are special drainage districts at Milnathort and Kinnesswood the former being served by a disposal plant operated on the septic tank principle with filtration and the latter by a modern sedimentation tank process. The sludge residue from both plants is disposed of locally for agricultural purposes. Effluents from both plants are of good standard and discharge finally into Loch Leven.

3. **Cleansing.** The County scavenging service operates an eight cubic yard Austin diesel cleansing vehicle. All the villages are served, and many houses en route also receive the service. Refuse is satisfactorily disposed of by controlled tipping at Netherton Quarry and Bellyblunt Quarry, both tips being suitable and kept tidy. Tipping at Crook Moss has been discontinued.

4. **Housing.** No houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 164. Under Section 111 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, fifteen applications were submitted and and fourteen approved. 46 applications were approved under Building Byelaws.

5. **Lighting** A further Special Lighting District viz. Crook of Devon, has been added to those at Milnathort, Scotlandwell and Blairingone. All are satisfactorily supervised by the Sanitary Department.

6. **Offensive Trades.** There are no offensive trades in the County. The Slaughterhouse at Milnathort is for pigs only and is well maintained.

7. **Factories.** There are 23 factories in the County and 19 inspections were carried out during the year, when conditions in general were found satisfactory.

8. **Unsound Food.** A total of 246 lbs. 12½ ozs. of various food stuffs were found to be unsound and condemned during the year.

9. **General.** The burial grounds were well maintained. The usual number of complaints of nuisance, housing, defects, etc. were received and dealt with.

SMALL BURGHS

REPORTS TO TOWN COUNCILS ON NON-TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS

Aberfeldy

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. G.A. Sangster

1. **Water Supply.** The water supply is excellent in quality and quantity.
2. **Drainage.** The drainage and sewage arrangements are satisfactory.
3. **Cleansing.** The scavenging arrangements are satisfactory. Negotiations are at present taking place for the acquisition or lease of the present refuse coup ground.
4. **Housing.** Four houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council being 208. In addition a further 9 houses were under construction.
5. **Factories.** There are 21 mechanical and one non-mechanical factories in the Burgh and 14 inspections were carried out.
6. **Burial Grounds.** The burial ground was well kept.
7. **Caravan Site.** The caravan site was well maintained.

8. **General.** The school and hostels were well kept.

Abernethy

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.A. Dunlop

1. **Water Supply.** Despite the rather poor weather during 1962, trouble was experienced when the Drumcairn Burn, which is now the Burgh's main source of water, dried up. As previous samples had shown the alternative sources of the Ballo and Tarduff burns were not satisfactory a form of chlorination was necessary before they could be used. The County Water Department rigged up an emergency drip feed chlorinator on the tank holding water drawn from the Ballo Burn and this arrangement proved satisfactory from the bacteriological point of view although some complaints were received regarding too much chlorine in the water. The position now is that the Drumcairn Burn is back in use.
2. **Drainage** The drainage system continued to function satisfactorily.
3. **Scavenging.** The County Council continue to carry out the lifting of all refuse for the Burgh and this has been operating satisfactorily.
4. **Housing.** The position is the same as in the 1957 Report with 75 houses completed and none under construction at the end of the year.
5. **Factories.** There are five mechanical factories and each were visited.

Alyth

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. J. Chalmers

1. **Water Supply** During the year supplies were adequate in quantity and bacteriological and chemical analyses were satisfactory..

2. **Drainage.** The drianage arrangements gave no cause for complaint, though there is room for improvement in the present method of sludge disposal.

3. **Scavenging.** Arrangements during the year have been satisfactory. The tip at the Den, is almost filled, and will require to be extended or another site found within a few months.

4. **Housing.** No new houses were completed during the year but one block of four new houses was under construction at the end of the year and two houses were being converted to comply with modern standards.

5. **Factories.** Regular visits were paid to factories and workshops in the Burgh and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

The Bone Meal Factory, the only offensive trade in the Burgh, was satisfactorily maintained, the proprietor taking precautions to reduce offensive odour.

6. **General.** The old disused Burgh burial ground is maintained in good order.

Auchterarder

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W.W. Lamb

1. **Water Supply.** The water supply was satisfactory in quality but owing to the dry spell early in the year, there was a danger of shortage, and the supply to the centre of the town had to be cut off during the night.

2. **Drainage** The drainage and sewage systems were satisfactory.

3. **Cleansing.** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was well maintained. 71 tons of waste paper was sold to the mills. A new site for a coup will be necessary in the not too distant future.

4. **Housing.** During the year, 33 houses were completed, bringing the total owned by the Council to 336.

5. **Factories.** Regular inspections of the factories were carried out and conditions generally were found to be satisfactory. Any defects were brought to the notice of the proprietors, and remedied immediately.

6. **General.** Two burial grounds are well maintained. The schools are well kept.

Blairgowrie and Rattray

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. Donald M. Grant

1. **Water Supply.** The water supply has been satisfactory in quality and adequate in quantity.

2. **Drainage.** The drainage arrangements were satisfactory. Plans for the fourth and final phase of the drainage improvement scheme are in course of preparation. The sewage works at both Blairgowrie and Rattray operated as satisfactorily as possible, having regard to their limited capacity.

3. **Cleansing.** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was well maintained.

4. **Housing.** 24 new houses were completed during the year, making a total of 525 provided by the Council and a further 16 were under construction.

5. **Slaughterhouse.** There is one privately owned slaughterhouse licensed for the slaughter of pigs and calves and this was satisfactorily maintained and operated.

6. **Factories.** There were 52 factories in the Burgh, 3 of which are non-mechanical. These were inspected and conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

7. **Churchyards.** The two churchyards are well maintained.

8. **General.** Various nuisances of a minor nature were satisfactorily dealt with.

Callander

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. R. Galloway

1. **Water Supply.** The water supply was ample in quantity and of excellent quality, and constant pressure was maintained in all parts of the Burgh.
2. **Drainage.** The drainage arrangements remained unchanged. A new sewerage scheme is being prepared.
3. **Cleansing.** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was well maintained.
4. **Housing.** No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 175. Two houses were under construction at the end of the year.
5. **Factories.** Regular inspections were paid to the 14 mechanical factories in the Burgh where conditions were found to be satisfactory.
6. **General.** The two schools were well kept. The two burial grounds have been well maintained.

Coupar Angus

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. R.F. Arton

1. **Water Supply.** The water supply was maintained during the year. One complaint of bad taste was received but chemical and bacteriological analyses proved satisfactory. Water from a stream at North Ballo was analysed with a view to using it to augment the Burgh supply but the

results were unsatisfactory and the possibility of supplementing the supply from the Dundee/Lintrathen main is being investigated.

2. **Drainage.** The drainage arrangements were satisfactory but when the poultry packing factory is in full operation, the sewage system may be severely taxed.

3. **Cleansing.** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory and the coup was well kept.

4. **Housing.** Two houses were completed during the year, making a total of 218 provided by the Council. A further six houses were under construction.

5. **Factories.** There are 18 mechanical factories and one non-mechanical factory in the Burgh. Regular inspections were made and conditions found to be satisfactory.

6. **General.** Frequent inspections were made to one house let in lodgings and conditions were always found satisfactory. The burial ground was well kept. The school was well maintained.

Crieff

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. C. Rankin

1. **Water Supply.** The water was of excellent quality and was satisfactory in quantity. The new section of piping laid to bypass the Sand Pit has given no trouble and the discharge of water into the Clear Water Tank is greatly improved.

2. **Drainage.** The drainage arrangements are satisfactory.

3. **Cleansing.** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory. Apart from one complaint which was remedied immediately, the coup was well kept.

4. **Housing.** No new houses were completed, the number provided by the Council remaining at 463.

5. **Offensive Trades.** The Slaughterhouse, owned by the Council and rented to local butchers, was well maintained.
6. **Schools.** All the schools were well kept.
7. **Burial Grounds.** There are three burial grounds in the Burgh, only one of which is in use, and all are well kept.
8. **Factories.** There are 39 factories in the Burgh, 3 being non-mechanical, and conditions were satisfactory.

Doune

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. Wm. V. Hanlin

1. **Water Supply.** The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity.
2. **Drainage.** The drainage arrangements were satisfactory.
3. **Cleansing.** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were adequate.
4. **Housing.** No new houses were completed, the number provided by the Council remaining at 89. At the end of the year 10 houses were under construction in the Castlehill area.
5. **Factories.** Conditions at the seven factories in the burgh were found satisfactory.
6. **General.** The school is well kept. The burial ground within the Burgh is closed and is kept in tidy condition.

Dunblane

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. B.J. McKay

1. **Water Supply.** The water supply was of good quality and excellent in quantity. During the year to 11/7/62, 49½ million gallons of water were

supplied to Clackmannan County. The completion of the Loch Turret water scheme has now cancelled this agreement for sale of water to Clackmannan County.

2. **Drainage.** The drainage arrangements were reasonably satisfactory. Further housing developments have necessitated additional drainage provision, and a joint meeting of the Drainage Committee and the River Purification Board has led to a start being made with the preparation of a scheme to modernise and enlarge the existing purification works.
3. **Cleansing.** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory.
4. **Housing.** No new houses were completed during the year, the number provided by the Council remaining at 356. The number of habitable houses in the Burgh increased to 1,127.
5. **Offensive Trades.** There are no offensive trades in the Burgh. The Slaughterhouse is well maintained.
6. **Factories.** There are 17 mechanical factories and regular inspections were made.
7. **General.** The schools have been well maintained. The new junior secondary school was completed and occupied in December, 1962. The burial grounds are well maintained. Thirtyone complaints, mainly of a minor nature, were received and dealt with.

Kinross

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. A.W. Armitt

1. **Water.** The water supply which comes from two sources, was satisfactory in quality and quantity.
2. **Drainage.** The drainage arrangements were satisfactory.
3. **Cleansing.** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory. The tip at Blairadam has now been levelled out and returned to

the owner. Controlled tipping now takes place at Springbank Quarry.

4. **Housing.** Six houses were in course of erection, and plans were being prepared for the erection of a further 26 houses. The number of houses provided by the Council was 223.

5. **Burial Grounds.** The burial grounds are well maintained.

6. **Factories.** Inspections were carried out at the 17 factories, 12 of which have mechanical power. Defects of a minor nature were noted and immediately attended to by the owners.

Pitlochry

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. G.A. Sangster

1. **Water Supply.** The water supply is of good quality, but shortages were experienced during the summer in a section of the town due to the pipes not being able to cope with the demand. It is hoped that this will be rectified early in 1963. A report by the Consulting Engineers on the water supply generally is being considered by the Council.

2. **Drainage.** The drainage arrangements were satisfactory.

3. **Cleansing.** The cleansing and scavenging arrangements were reasonably satisfactory, but some difficulty was experienced at the Coup which is situated in the midst of a favourite walk frequented by tourists. The council are trying to obtain another site.

4. **Housing.** 14 houses were completed during the year, bringing the total provided by the Council to 180.

5. **Factories.** There are 24 mechanical and 4 non-mechanical factories in the Burgh and 28 inspections were carried out during the year. Four minor defects were brought to the notice of the occupiers.

6. **Burial Grounds.** The burial grounds were well kept.

7. **General.** Conditions at the school were satisfactory.

APPENDIX I

VITAL STATISTICS

DETAILS ACCORDING TO LOCAL AREAS

Year 1962	Population Census 1961	Estimated Population 30/6/62	Births*	Birth Rate	Deaths*	Death Rate
PERTH COUNTY	85,819	83,501	1,301	15.6	1,195	14.3
Landward ..	58,619	57,135	878	15.4	736	12.9
Aberfeldy ..	1,469	1,415	20	14.1	26	18.4
Abernethy ..	601	583	12	20.6	17	29.1
Alyth ..	1,862	1,808	28	15.5	33	18.2
Auchterarder	2,426	2,388	39	16.3	55	23.0
Blairstown	5,168	5,120	114	22.3	83	16.2
Callander ..	1,654	1,575	22	13.9	22	13.9
Coupar Angus	2,049	2,016	25	12.4	31	15.4
Crieff ..	5,773	5,401	71	13.1	89	16.5
Doune ..	775	762	10	13.1	10	13.1
Dunblane ..	2,922	2,935	50	17.0	60	20.4
Pitlochry ..	2,501	2,363	32	13.5	33	14.0
KINROSS COUNTY	6,704	6,579	108	16.4	107	16.3
Landward ..	4,339	4,234	68	16.1	73	17.2
Kinross Burgh	2,365	2,345	40	17.1	34	14.5
JOINT COUNTY	92,523	90,080	1,409	15.6	1,302	14.5

* Corrected for residence

APPENDIX II

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY DISTRICT NURSES DURING THE YEAR 1962

District	Cases Nursed		Nursing Visits		Ante-natal visits for Confinements		Child Welfare visits		Tuberculosis visits	School Inspections and visits	Miscellaneous visits			
	Under 65	Over 65	General	Maternity	Home	Hosp.	Infants	1 - 5			Under 65	Over 65		
Aberfeldy	47	55	1,826	2	-	102	192	319	88	31	2	20		
Aberfoyle	18	21	739	127	53	64	173	309	69	35	-	-		
Abernethy	37	41	1,334	201	57	72	214	115	55	14	1	13		
Almondbank	124	49	1,754	112	48	70	214	285	138	33	-	6		
Alyth	41	59	3,062	132	46	150	754	680	96	141	33	95		
Auchterarder	23	62	1,900	326	143	118	406	531	202	63	8	23		
Blackford	161	78	2,056	204	89	112	255	308	145	30	-	57		
Auchtergavenn	117	16	1,307	81	39	33	118	146	15	34	-	2		
Balquhiddry	28	40	2,012	161	60	99	321	339	47	71	7	25		
Birnam-Dunkeld	11	18	826	103	59	55	123	117	46	28	3	16		
Blackford	36	86	3,852	488	210	336	1,134	1,286	374	164	-	8		
Blairgowrie	38	24	961	170	42	97	191	263	15	25	-	1		
Braco	40	29	2,218	89	41	145	405	318	270	69	4	22		
Callander	93	79	1,933	371	214	176	193	229	36	73	2	24		
Comrie	27	52	2,275	138	59	215	443	523	130	79	1	24		
Coupar Angus	211	227	5,590	475	351	425	532	604	257	82	17	80		
Grieff	93	47	2,575	192	92	88	357	384	146	108	5	16		
Dunbarney	47	96	1,720	140	206	439	375	849	215	58	6	20		
Dunblane	10	34	1,061	111	116	70	222	218	65	75	4	3		
Dunning	42	28	2,288	154	96	-	433	483	289	62	1	7		
East Carse	39	38	1,610	155	71	66	174	213	50	29	-	3		
Errol	76	25	1,933	14	9	47	88	70	5	30	-	3		
Fortingall	45	36	912	125	53	104	285	465	69	93	-	-		
Fowlis Wester	32	19	1,129	115	68	17	193	157	11	44	-	8		
Glenfarg	38	40	1,378	17	10	-	83	131	49	40	-	-		
Kenmore	9	27	694	147	51	77	235	236	44	38	-	2		
Killin	38	24	1,058	40	21	36	129	161	30	161	-	-		
Logierait	95	55	1,952	114	51	104	237	273	75	41	3	5		
Methven	64	36	1,553	100	69	54	136	178	36	17	1	6		
Muthill	30	48	2,017	139	116	299	258	326	185	61	5	83		
Pitlochry	60	28	1,406	131	83	24	159	194	-	34	-	-		
Rannoch & Foss	38	65	1,958	237	152	230	609	683	206	114	37	86		
Scone	59	44	1,312	293	173	110	345	474	119	64	6	19		
Stanley	31	23	1,006	141	112	102	315	406	78	31	-	4		
St. Martins	39	32	2,976	114	62	107	334	262	41	5	15	6		
Strathardle	40	17	759	62	37	89	108	110	18	75	-	6		
Thornhill	57	53	2,719	209	140	248	268	290	51	60	6	6		
Vale of Teith	31	26	1,773	105	69	96	244	250	96	56	-	-		
West Carse	85	43	953	182	82	58	245	256	75	68	4	17		
West Atholl	32	36	1,048	139	48	75	375	286	25	62	3	20		
Fossoway	23	54	1,817	377	384	179	497	839	267	124	20	106		
Kinross	67	48	2,467	158	93	161	195	306	75	33	4	-		
Milnathort	2,282	1,958	76,519	6,893	3,972	5,144	12,525	14,872	4,243	2,418	210	839		
Totals														

APPENDIX III - TUBERCULIN TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION

SESSION 1961-62

	% Consent	Boys		Girls		Boys and Girls			Re-tests
		No. Tested	% positive	No. Tested	% positive	No. Tested	% positive	No. vaccinated	
Perth City									
Perth Academy	96	95	8	94	4	189	6	177	
Perth High	97	131	8	140	12	271	10	243	
Goodlyburn	98	60	15	52	17	112	14	96	
St. John's R.C.	89	13	8	25	4	38	6	36	
Occupation Centre	100	2	50	2	50	4	50	2	
Total	96	301	10	313	10	614	10	554	
Perth District									
Dunbarney	97	15	7	16	6	31	6	29	36
Errol	90	17	6	18		35	3	34	14
Invergowrie	96	22	5	20	10	42	7	39	20
Scone	93	24	13	25	12	49	12	43	-
Methven	95	42	5	32	6	74	5	70	32
Stanley	88	25	16	30	13	55	15	47	36
Strathallan*		41	10	-	-	41	10	37	98
Trinity College*		52	11	-	-	52	11	46	120
Kilgraston*		-	-	16	13	16	13	14	57
Total	93	145	8	141	8	286	8	262	138
Eastern District									
Blairgowrie	84	57	9	63	11	120	10	108	105
Coupar Angus	84	21	5	11	18	32	9	29	27
Alyth	95	19	5	22	27	41	17	34	20
Total	86	97	7	96	16	193	12	171	152
Highland District									
Breadalbane Acad.	97	33	9	31	3	64	6	60	116
Dunkeld	88	22	9	24	8	46	9	42	1
Pitlochry	97	32	16	32	3	64	9	58	41
Total	95	87	11	87	5	174	8	160	158
Central District									
Crieff	92	44	11	43	2	87	7	81	67
Morrison's Acad.	94	47	17	50	10	97	13	74	237
Comrie	94	5	20	9		14	7	13	11
Auehterarder	73	39	18	35	14	74	16	62	67
Seymour Lodge*		-	-	23	26	23	26	17	18
Total	87	135	15	137	8	272	12	240	382
Western District									
Dunblane	99	23	22	25	12	48	17	40	42
McLaren High	93	45	13	48	15	93	14	80	149
Aberfoyle	91	15	27	12	17	27	22	21	15
Killin	82	5		3		8		8	13
St. Ninian's*		20	10	-	-	20	10	18	2
Queen Victoria*		34	15	-	-	34	15	29	54
Total	93	88	17	88	14	176	15	149	219
Kinross County									
Kinross	92	43	9	44	23	87	16	73	60
Naemoor*		11	36	5	40	16	37	10	23
Total	92	43	9	44	23	87	16	73	60
COUNTY TOTALS	91	595	12	593	11	1188	11	1055	1109
CITY and COUNTY TOTALS	93	896	11	906	10	1802	11	1609	

* Not included in totals

APPENDIX IV

County Medical Officer:	A.S. Caldwell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officers:	Wm. M. Prentice, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Vera C. Coutts, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (resigned 31:8:62) Elizabeth S. Ross M.B., Ch.B. (appointed 3:9:62) Elizabeth Watson, M.B., Ch.B. (part-time) Mary R. McKillop, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (part-time)
Senior Dental Officer:	Michael R. Kirkland, L.D.S.
Dental Officers:	Mrs. M.S. Black, L.D.S. Christian J. Brunton, L.D.S. William J. McKillop, L.D.S. Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace, L.D.S. Mrs. Flora Kirkland, L.D.S.
Superintendent Nursing Officer:	Elsbeth L. Brown, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N. H.V.
Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer:	Jessie C. Young, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., (resigned 22:4:62) H.V.
Chief Administrative Officer:	William Brannan
Children's Officer:	Frederick J. Earnshaw
Senior Physiotherapist:	Miss E. Robertson
County Sanitary Inspector:	William A. Dunlop, M.R.San.A., M.Inst.P.C.
Depute County Sanitary Inspector:	David I. Davidson, A.M.Inst.P.C.
District Sanitary Inspectors:	
Central	David C. Williamson, A.M.Inst.P.C.
Eastern	Robert F. Arton, A.M.Inst.P.C.
Highland	George A. Sangster, M.R.San.A.
Perth	W.A. Dunlop, M.R.San.A., M.Inst.P.C.
Western	William V. Hanlin, A.M.Inst.P.C.
Kinross	A L. Morton